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European Arms and Armor

VI-XVIII Century · The Collection of

Henry Griffith Keasbey

Unrestricted Public Sale at the

American Art Galleries

New York · MCMXXV

THE HENRY G. KEASBEY COLLECTION
OF EUROPEAN ARMS AND ARMOR
PART II

ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW

FROM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1925
UNTIL DATES *of* SALE WEEKDAYS
FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. SUNDAY,
NOVEMBER 22, FROM 2 TO 5 P. M.

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

AFTERNOONS OF NOVEMBER 27 AND 28, 1925
BEGINNING AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

EXHIBITION AND SALE AT THE

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

MADISON AVENUE 56TH *to* 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

EUROPEAN ARMS AND ARMOR

FROM VI TO XVIII CENTURY

IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF

HENRY GRIFFITH KEASBEY

PART II

TOGETHER WITH LOTS 226, 305, 307, 308
FROM OTHER SOURCES

TO BE DISPERSED AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC
SALE UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, INC.

SALES CONDUCTED BY MR. O. BERNET & MR. H. H. PARKE

The AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Designs its Catalogues
and Directs All Details of Illustration
Text and Typography

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II. *The buyer:* The highest bidder shall be the buyer, and if any dispute arises between two or more bidders, the auctioneer shall either decide the same or put up for re-sale the lot so in dispute.

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AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, INC.
MANAGERS

OTTO BERNET
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AUCTIONEERS

CATALOGUE

THE KEASBEY COLLECTION

COLLECTORS of ancient armor and arms have ever been few, fortunately for themselves—since, in view of the fact that beautiful specimens are among the rarest objects of art, the appearance of a single new, earnest and well-to-do collector in this limited field would be apt to cause fluctuations in the market which would be felt troublesomely in all parts of the world. Happily, therefore, the history of armor collecting shows that there have rarely been more than a very limited number of amateurs, a dozen or thereabouts, who were building up their galleries at the same time.

In the nineties of the last century one of these prominent collectors was Henry G. Keasbey, an American by birth, who for the past forty years has lived abroad. For almost a decade his home was at Eastbourne, and was a gathering place for armor lovers; during this time he was elected to the Royal Archæological Institute and other learned bodies; indeed, he was ever to be found where beautiful armor and arms were seen or bought. In the end his collection comprised over seven hundred objects, which were chosen with scholarly care; in many cases they had formed part of classical collections, *e.g.* Meyrick, de Cosson, Londesborough, Baily, Nevill, Laking, Gurney, Homer-Dixon, Lipperheide, Clements, Brett, de Belleval, Gimbel, Fortuny, Hefner-Alteneck, Magniac and Zschille. He was known also as a generous lender to special exhibitions and to museums, as to the London Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. And to armor experts he came to be recognized generally as a learned connoisseur and a helpful friend: thus he provided Sir Guy Francis Laking no little material for his monumental work, *A Record of European Armour and Arms through Seven Centuries.* For one thing, he placed in his hand a large series of photographic "documents" which for many years he had been collecting in out-of-the-way corners of Europe, and he gave Laking as well the privilege (of which he availed himself copiously) of picturing in his work numerous specimens in the Keasbey possession.

That Mr. Keasbey has finally been willing to break up his collection is a decidedly fortunate circumstance for American buyers. *Never before on this hemisphere has such an opportunity been found to secure armor and arms of highest rank, historical, archæological,*

artistic. It is only to be deplored that some American museum could not have secured the collection *en bloc*. In fact, the Cleveland Museum is known years ago to have tempted its owner to part with it, making him then a generous offer, which the owner declined. Especially important for such a purpose it would have been, since from its carefully selected series of objects it is adapted especially to public exhibition. Thus its range of *shafted weapons* is admirably complete and instructive, giving their full range from the *vouges*, through the various "*Gothics*," through sixteenth and seventeenth century *halberds*, down to the *spontoons* of the Seven Years' War. Among these arms are numerous historical pieces,—processional fauchard of a Gonzaga, state halberds of Ferdinand, King of Hungary and Bohemia, of Emperor Rudolf of Austria, of Maximilian II, of the *Patrizier-Familie* Soner of Nuremberg, of an Archbishop of Salzburg. Added to these is a fine fauchard of Louis II of Bourbon. The *daggers* in the present series are of the best; indeed, its *Scottish dirk* is one of the most important extant. Its *swords* form a rich evolutional series, beginning with the period before the Norman conquest and terminating in late and richly wrought *court swords;* noteworthy are its *knightly swords* of Gothic times, its enriched Elizabethan court sword, which was long exhibited in the London Museum. Many of the blades here shown are by great artists of the XVI and XVII centuries. *Firearms* are equally notable. There are numerous richly inlaid and sculptured wheellock *pistols* and *guns* which would be noticed in great museums; also a series of *powder flasks* of high quality. *Crossbows* are even as choice; note especially the enriched Gothic specimen numbered 277, which ranks with the best of its class. Respecting the *armor*, attention may be called to numerous lots:—a splendid horse frontal, engraved and gilt; several pieces of Gothic armor, which are ever rare and represent the greatest work of the artist-armorer; excellent specimens of chain mail; an important jacket of scales, or brigandine. The present series of *helmets* includes numerous beautiful and early forms which will give satisfaction to collectors, *e.g.* two fine barbutes, several armets, Maximilian helmets, tilting casques. Nor are engraved and gilded objects lacking.

It is definitely understood that the present catalogue describes each lot fairly and accurately. All specimens are guaranteed to be "genuine and of the period." It is to be noted, however, that armor has ever been subject to minor repairs—restrapping, reriveting, mending or restoring of broken plates; and that arms have often suffered changes which are looked upon as unessential, such as the replacement of the string of a crossbow, the grip of a sword, the wooden ramrod of a firearm, even of the worm-eaten shaft of a halberd. Such restorations occur frequently in every museum in the world.

In arranging the present collection for public sale it seemed expedient to divide it into two parts, of which the first was sold in December, 1924. But the second part of the sale was to be equal in importance; to this end all lots of the collection were placed in pairs, so nearly as possible, and from each pair one of the objects was reserved for the present sale. With the consent of Mr. Keasbey four lots have been entered in the present catalogue which came from other sources, as hereinafter noted. One of these is a *complete suit of tilting armor* which formed part of an ancient collection in Palermo.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, INC.

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FIRST SESSION

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 27, 1925

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

Catalogue Numbers 1 to 156 inclusive

1—Halberd *German, Late XVI Century*

60.— Blade with concave edge ornamented with pierced trefoils, and bearing armorer's mark; recurved beak.

2—Boar Spear *German, XVI Century*

35.— Leaf-shaped blade bears armorer's mark and a stamped ornament on each side; tip broken; tapering haft socket of round section; *poinçonné* with the letter L many times repeated.

3—Scaling Hook *Italian, XVI Century*

35.— Apical spike, of diamond section, from the side of which projects a hook; tapering haft socket of round section.

4—Partisan *German, XVI Century*

35.—

Lance-shaped blade of flattened diamond section, 13″ long; at the base, two short broad projections curving in reverse directions. Armorer's mark.

5—Pike *German, XVII Century*

30.—

Leaf-shaped blade with median ridge.

6—Lance *Swiss, XVII Century*

30.—

Blade 16¼″ long and 2¼″ broad, rounded at base and tapering gradually to a point, flat on one side, strongly ridged on the other; long hollow socket. On the blade the letters A N.

7—Halberd *German, Late XVI Century*

65.—

Blade, with crescentic edge, pierced with circular openings; recurved beak; crescentic prongs on each side of apical blade between blade and beak; apical spike, 26″ long, of diamond section.

8—Halberd *German, XVI Century*

50.—

Blade with slightly curved edge opposite which a recurved beak; apical spike 10″ long, of diamond section; blade bifurcated at base to form straps.

Note: This is the form of halberd frequently shown in the pictures of Albrecht Dürer.

9—Halberd *German,* 1500

60.—

Broad blade with straight edge running obliquely to the haft; at top it merges into a strong spike of diamond section 13″ long; at the back a recurved triangular beak; blade bifurcated at base to form straps.

10—Halberd *Italian*, 1500

Blade, with straight cutting edge, cut out curiously at top and bottom outlining crescents; opposite blade a recurved beak bearing an armorer's mark; spike 21½″ long, of diamond section for about three-quarters of its length; two rounded projections at base; haft old.

75.-

11—Couteau de Brèche *German, XV Century*

Single-edged blade, 24″ long, with slightly curved cutting edge, tapers to a point; at base of blade a brass strap encircles the old haft; blade, hollow, has been very well made.

75.-

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lot 727. fig.).

12—Partisan *German, Early XVI Century*

Blade 23″ x 4″, strong median ridge, two projecting points on each side at the base counter-curved. Decorated with etched floral scrolls and coat of arms, etc. Modern haft.

150.-

From the Londesborough and Clements Collections.

13—Partisan *Swiss (?), XVI Century*

Eccentric form. Blade 12″ long, leaf-shaped and flamboyant; on each side a projection at an acute angle and at the base two lateral projections; two pyramidal spikes project from the faceted haft socket; original haft, shod with a pyramidal spike, and ornamented with brass studs.

45.-

Note: Said to have been carried by the Swiss Guards of the Duke of Lorraine.

14—Halberd *Swiss (Canton Vaud ?)*, 1490

Apical blade, 14″ x 1½″, has median ridge and terminates in a reinforced point; crescentic blade perforated with six trefoils merges on opposite side into a hammer with four prongs of diamond section slightly converging; rounded haft socket.

90.-

15—Bill, or Guisarme *English*, 1450

190.—

Narrow blade, with straight cutting edge curving at end to form a hook; at back of blade a projection at right angles which ends in a beak and projecting diagonally from it a spike of diamond section 8″ long.

From the T. G. Nevill Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate I*)

16—Runka *Italian, XVI Century*

55.—

Spike, 21½″ long, of diamond section, at the base of which two upward-curving crescentic lateral projections, each terminating in a recurved beak; rounded haft socket with straps; armorer's mark on each side of blade.

(*Illustrated, Plate I*)

17—Säbelhelmbarte *Bavarian, XVII Century*

100.—

Combination halberd and sabre; axe blade, with concave edge, is pierced with circular holes; recurved beak above which a curved prong; sabre-shaped spike 23½″ long; armorer's mark. Original haft shod with a pyramidal spike.

(*Illustrated, Plate I*)

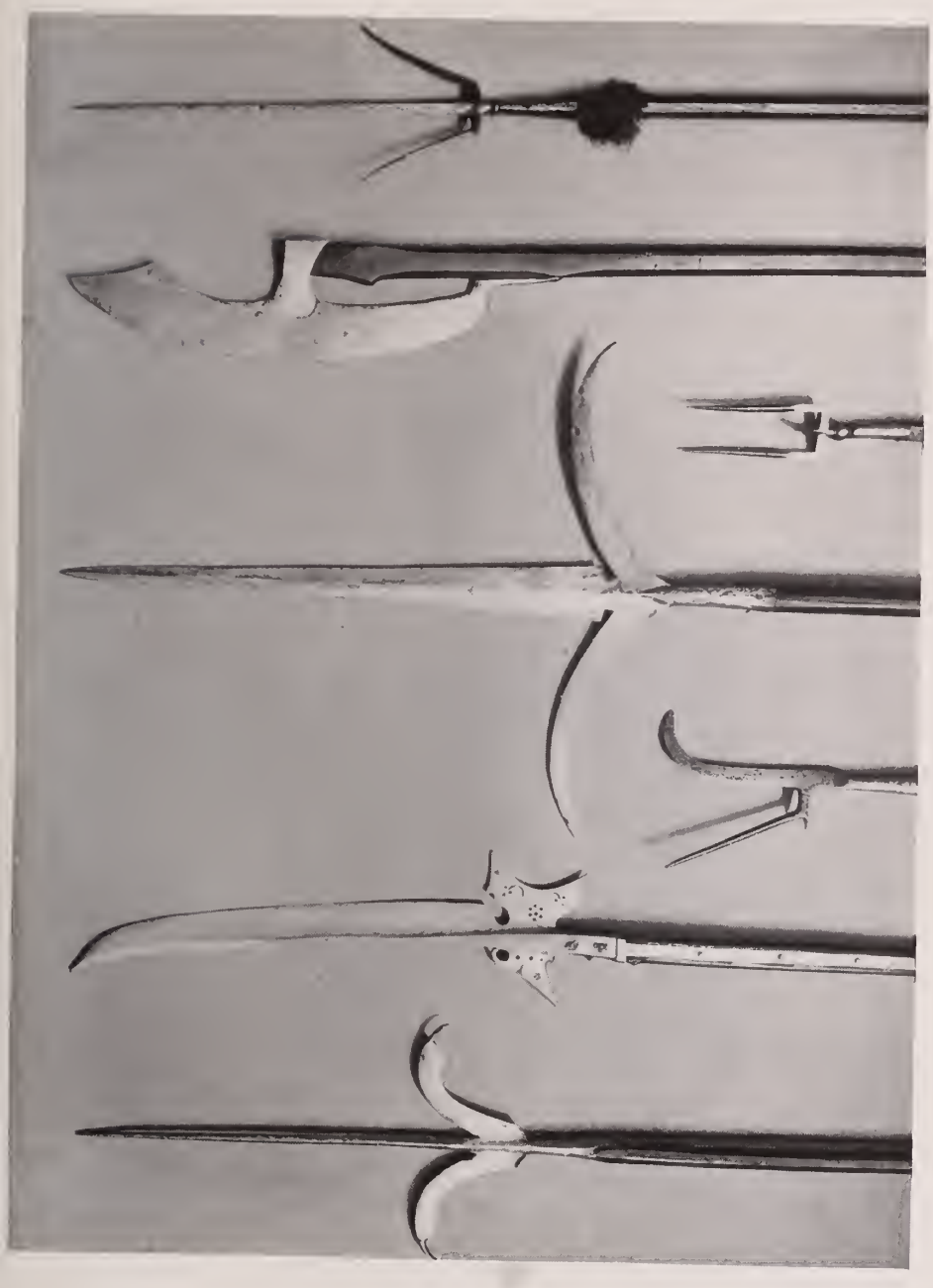
18—Friauler Spiess 1500

225.—

Tapering blade with median ridge, 3″ wide at base, 29″ long; at base of blade two long crescentic downward-rounded prongs; blade ornamented with an indented pattern and stamped with armorer's mark on each side; faceted haft socket.

Note: This weapon was first used in the region north of Trieste (Friulian Alps). The enormous lateral downward-rounded prongs served in pulling down hostile pikes so that cavalry could charge over them.

(*Illustrated, Plate I*)



16 17 15 18 22 19 20

19—Berdiche *Bohemian, XVI Century*

Curving blade 22½″ long, with crescentic cutting edge terminating at top in a point adapted for thrusting, and at the lower end in a strap resting upon the haft and secured to it; on each side of haft socket the blade is cut out in two broad curves; it is decorated with a dotted ornament and bears an armorer's mark.

110.—

Found at Spereuberg, Lusatia.
From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 210).

(*Illustrated, Plate I*)

20—Military Fork *Italian, Early XVI Century*

Trident-shaped; the middle spike, 21″ long, of diamond section; on either side slightly curving spikes or points also of diamond section; octagonal haft modern.

30.—

(*Illustrated, Plate I*)

21—Ahlspiess *Austrian*, 1500

Quadrangular blade 52″ long by ¾″ square at base, tapers to a point; rounded haft socket; vamplate (modern) for parrying; haft old and has an H cut in it.

180.—

Note: The Emperor Maximilian is seen using this weapon in the "Freydal."

22—War Fork *Italian*, 1550

Two parallel spikes rising at right angles to a cross piece, from the middle of which curves a hook; cross piece and part of spikes decorated with a strap pattern.

40.—

(*Illustrated, Plate I*)

23—Early Spontoon *French (?), XVII Century*

Crescentic axe blade with concave cutting edge; recurved beak; at upper end of blade and beak is represented a bird's head; leaf-shaped apical blade, 8½″ long; stamped between blade and beak the letters C—GOVNOD; original haft.

40.—

(*Illustrated, Plate II*)

24—Pole-axe *Italian (or Swiss), 1500*

Strong crescentic cutting blade, scalloped at back; opposite blade a strong recurved four-sided beak, the blade and beak being forged of one piece; apical spike, 7″ long, of diamond section; blade, beak and apical spike secured to haft by bolts with pyramidal heads. Haft old; blade and beak bear armorer's marks.

90.—

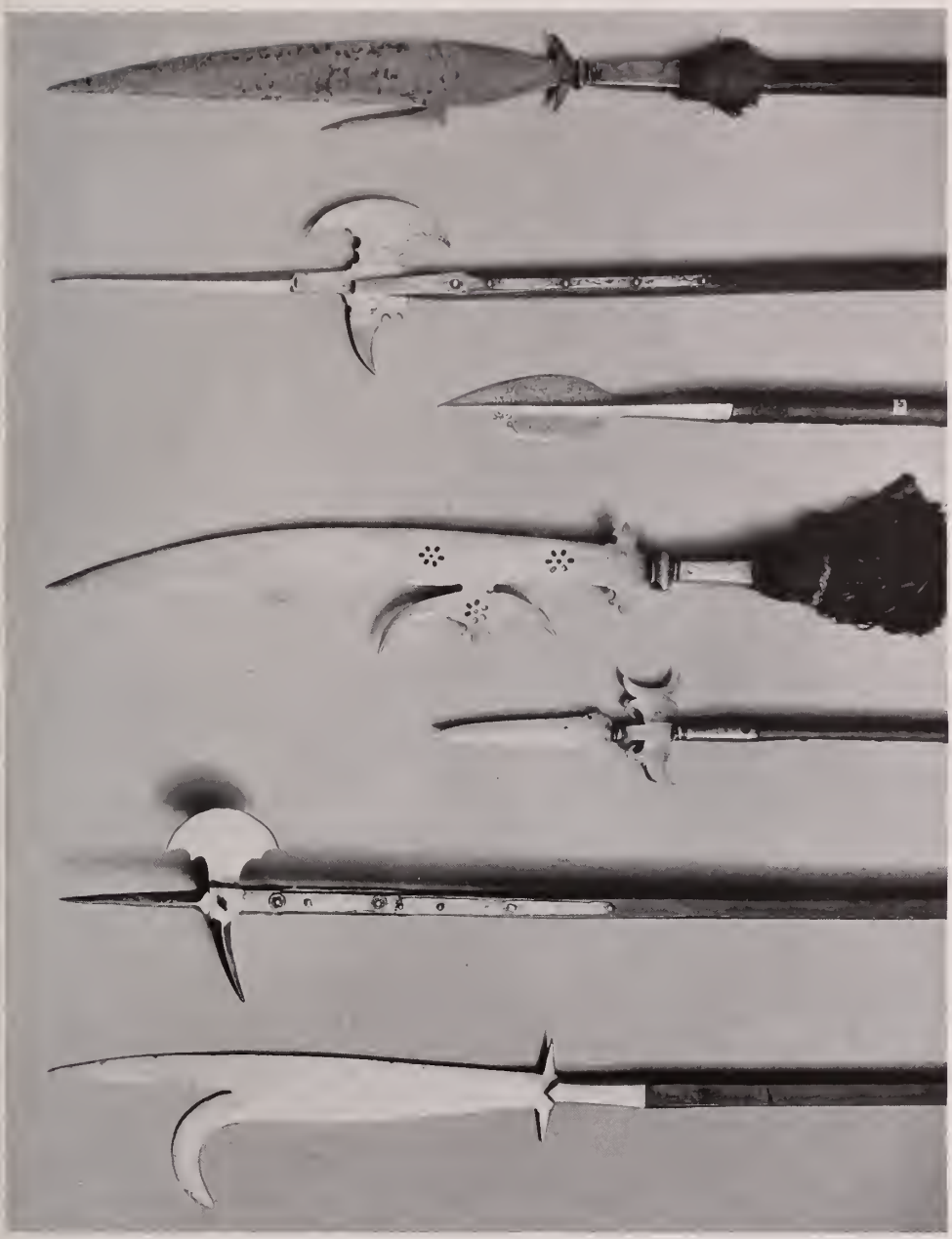
(*Illustrated, Plate II*)

25—Halberd *Italian, XVI Century*

Crescentic blade, with upper and lower edges cusped, bears traces of cinquedea-like engraving; recurved beak bears armorer's mark (a trident); apical blade, 14½″ long, of rectangular section for about one quarter of its length, then of diamond section; blade bifurcated at base to form straps; shaft original.

85.—

(*Illustrated, Plate II*)



26 25 29 27 23 24 28

26—Fauchard *Italian*, 1480

Blade with curved cutting edge; at back of blade a slightly curved point nearly parallel with back of blade and at the base two curved prongs; tapering rectangular haft socket. Blade, point and haft socket engraved with a scroll and strap pattern; blade stamped with mark of a scorpion.

210.—

From the Marchesa Rossi Collection, Naples (Christie's, 1901: Lot 62).

(*Illustrated, Plate II*)

27—Processional Fauchard *Italian*, 1600

Long curved cutting edge; on back of blade a crescentic projection; blade and crescentic projection pierced with holes in circular arrangement and engraved with designs of interlacing patterns; faceted haft socket.

200.—

(*Illustrated, Plate II*)

28—Processional Guisarme *Italian*, 1500

Blade divided at upper end forming a crescent-shaped hook and a tapering blade 9″ long; transverse basal prongs; tapering haft socket with straps; the arms of a member of the Venetian branch of the Gonzaga family engraved on both sides.

60.—

Note: A similar guisarme with the arms of a member of the Mantuan branch of the Gonzaga family is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

(*Illustrated, Plate II*)

29—Boar Spear *Augsburg*, 1560

Leaf-shaped blade with strong ridge; original shaft. Richly etched with strap and floriated pattern on blade and on each side of socket of shaft which is hexagonal in section. Specimen of rich quality.

130.—

From the Lipperheide Collection (*Munich*, 1909; *Lot* 262. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate II*)

30—Claw-shaped Mace

This weapon is intended for tearing, the shape being that of an eagle's claw, forged from steel.

45.—

From the Gimbel Collection (*Berlin*, 1904; *Lot* 601. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate III*)

31—War Hammer *Italian, XV-XVI Century*

Face of square section, the haft socket rectangular, the spike opposite hammer of the *bec de faucon* type. Belt hook attached to socket by a rivet which passes through the socket and has a star-shaped nut on side opposite to the bar. Haft of oak has four steel straps extending its entire length, ending at its lower end in a plate covering the butt, and passing at the hammer end through the haft socket, where they end in a flat cap, which prevents the hammer from leaving the haft.

190.—

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate III*)

32—Battle-axe *Italian*, 1490

Blade with slightly curved cutting edge, the upper and lower edges cusped, rectangular socket for haft with small screwhead on the top and small knob decorated with incised lines opposite to the blade. Blade decorated with a design of concentric circles and pierced with Gothic designs; haft socket decorated with twelve concentric circles.

200.—

From the de Cosson Collection (*Christie's*, 1893; *Lot* 136).

(*Illustrated, Plate III*)

30 34 32 36 35 33 31

33—War Hammer *Italian, XVI Century*

Pyramidal hammer with rectangular smooth face; opposite hammer a drooping beak 5½″ long, deeply grooved longitudinally; hammer and beak forged in single piece and secured to handle by rivets; steel straps at sides of shaft, both ends of which have steel caps.

160.—

(*Illustrated, Plate III*)

34—Small Battle-axe *Italian, Early XVI Century*

Crescentic-edged blade opposite which a beak-shaped point; blade and beak forged in one piece; above is a four-sided spike which bifurcates to form the straps for fastening the head to the haft and is held in place by rivets with conical heads; decorated with scroll design and medallions, with traces of gilding.

190.—

Note: Rare form; the etched work in the manner of cinquedeas.

(*Illustrated, Plate III*)

35—Mace *Swiss, XVI Century*

Polished steel; seven-flanged head; each flange with a reinforced point; the steel handle hollow and plain, except the grip which is decorated with a series of spiral grooves. Grip pierced for strap by means of which it was suspended.

170.—

(*Illustrated, Plate III*)

36—Pole-axe *German, XV Century*

Crescentic blade with cusped edges; opposite blade a hammer bearing an armorer's mark, with four prongs of diamond section; apical spike 14½″ long, square at base and of diamond section above; two side straps forged in a single piece with apical spike; two additional side straps. Original haft.

210.—

From the Gurney and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate III*)

37—Powder Flask *Italian, Early XVII Century*

Large and heavy powder flask of flat, triangular form, sides concave and not quite symmetrical, front plate of steel embossed and crudely carved in openwork; Horatius Cocles astride a horse holds the Roman bridge against the attacking Etruscans. Below, one of the City Fathers hews at the bridge timbers; above his head a trophy of arms.

50.—

Sides and back of wood covered with tan leather; edges bound with iron. A piece of leather, re-blackened, underlies openwork front plate. Iron cap and spout, with spring valve at base. Long flat belt-hook to top of flask. Two staples on each side; the upper two hold rings to which are attached old cord and tassels of red linen. Length, 12.4″. Weight 1 lb. 11.7 oz.

38—Priming Flask *German, Style of XVII Century*

Of gilded brass, in flat circular form. Face carved *à jour* in design of flowers arising from Renaissance vase and forming arabesque. Background of red velvet. Short but slender turned spout, with spring cap in form of fanciful monster. Edges skillfully chased with narrow conventional borders. Back plain, engraved at centre with coat-of-arms of three chevrons. Suspension ring on each side of flask. Interior of flask entirely filled by block of wood; spout has no access to interior, being plugged at juncture with flask. Length, 4.3″. Weight, 6.6 oz.

105.—

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

39—Priming Flask *Swiss, Late XVI Century*

Annular. Of walnut, elaborately inlaid with brass wire, light wood, green and white horn, and brass nails, in design of overlapping circles. Central opening bushed with bone. Peripheral band of groups of small bone discs alternating with inlaid circles of brass wire and horn or light wood. Short turned bone spout, with brass spring cap: eyes on sides with original red cord and tassels. Length 4.1″. Weight 5 oz.

145.—

From the Gimbel and Laking Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

40—Priming Flask *Spanish, XVII Century*

Made of part of deer's hoof. Smooth, curved face inlaid with nacre, twisted brass wire, and silver piqué in design of annulets. On base, clock dial in silver piqué with a movable inner disc mounted upon screw of turned bone. Disc bears an arrow, and when arrow points to figure XII a groove in disc juxtaposes with an opening in base of flask so that powder trickles out. Length 4″. Weight 1.5 oz.

30.—

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

41—Priming Flask *Italian (?), Early XVIII Century*

Of amber, rudely shaped to represent dolphin's head; eyes and inlays of amber rather darker than body of flask. Upper portion of flask cloudy; lower, clear and transparent, showing a network of extremely fine cracks which give remarkable brilliancy when light is permitted to fall on them. Base of amber, inlaid with plate of mother-of-pearl finely engraved in floral design. Spout of copper-gilt closed by a plug with fluted amber head. Length 4.7″. Weight 1.4 oz.

40.—

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

42—Priming Flask *Spanish (?), Early XVIII Century*

Walrus ivory (?), mounted with silver and made roughly to resemble head of dolphin; eyes and top of head carved in ivory, while silver spout is formed as mouth and provided with nostrils. Small silver plug closes end of spout and is attached by fine chain to base, of silver and ivory, which is removable from flask for filling. Length 4.23″. Weight 1.5 oz.

30.—

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

43—Priming Flask *Late XVIII Century*

A small pear-shaped flask made of wood with extraordinary skill to imitate leather priming flasks of the period. Carved in low relief, on one side with figure of lady in pseudo-Elizabethan costume, with, however, a Chinese parasol; on other, with that of man in long coat and breeches wielding a shovel. Both figures surrounded and supported by floral scrolls; background grained, and entire surface colored light tan, the whole producing a surprisingly deceptive effect. Top cap of silver, with spring spout, for filling. Length 4.6″. Weight 2 oz.

30.—

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

44—Powder Horn *Swiss, Dated* 1725

Shell of a turtle (Testudo graeca) bound with brass at ends, from one of which protrudes brass spout with spring cap. Two eyes for suspension cord. Upper edge of rear brass binding scalloped on forward binding; coat of arms of family de Landwing of Zug, Switzerland, initials M. L. and date 1725. Length 7.4″. Weight 9.8 oz.

60.—

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

45—Powder Horn *Danish, XVII Century*

A short natural horn, the large end blocked with wooden plug, the small one fitting into long iron spout ending in spring cap. This spout almost as long as horn itself; it is equipped with suspension ring near larger end. Handle of spring cap follows curve of under side; it is slightly carved at the center (as is fulcrum which supports it at this point), also at extreme end. Wooden plug which closes large end of horn appears to be made of some root or burl; it is perforated at center by lozenge-shaped opening .77″ across.

Horn itself completely covered with carving in low relief, showing figures of Roland, Oliver, Enoch, Adam, Eve, Daniel, David, Absalom, Mary, and Samson, separated into panels by bands inscribed with names of characters represented. Workmanship is crude but vigorous. Rich brown patina. Length 8.8″. Weight 9.8 oz.

45.—

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

43
18 42 40 41 47

39 38

45 49 46
44

46—Powder Flask *German, about* 1700

Of brass, flat, in curved triangular form; back and edges plain brass; front of two plates, the lower plain, the upper carved *à jour* with figure of hunter in cocked hat, buff coat, and knee breeches, pursuing and about to stab with lance, a stag; a deer-hound is assisting in the chase. All figures represented against a background of bold arabesque. Faceted spout mounted on hinged lid and provided with spring cap. At inner ends of horn are rings to which is attached chain for suspension. Length 12″. Weight 1 lb. 12.9 oz.

95.—

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

47—Double Powder Flask *Italian, Late XVI Century*

A curious flask in curved tapered semi-tubular form, of leather, moulded and carved. Curved face has double border within which a blank shield, surmounted by a crested helm, is surrounded by four lions, all in low relief against stippled background. Flat back of wood covered with leather, tooled with parallel curved lines, and provided with belt-hook. Caps of iron, identical; short faceted spouts provided with basal spring valves. Edges protected by riveted iron strips, on upper of which two rings for suspension; through these rings passes cord of braided silver tinsel. Length 7.9″. Weight 14.2 oz.

00.—

From the Zschille Collection. cf. R. Forrer. Die Waffensammlung des Herrn Stadtrath Rich. Zschille. Vol. 2, pl. 226. *Exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago,* 1893.

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

48—Powder Flask *French or Italian, Late XVI Century*

Of thick hardened leather moulded in curved triangular form. Base and back of wood covered with black leather, top with plain steep cap, conical spout and spring cap; edges reinforced with steel bands; rings for suspension cords at sides of top cap, another oddly placed in back of flask.

0.—

Leather face embossed and carved with outer border of wreathed laurel, inner one of roping, two side panels of arabesque, and central panel containing head of lady in puffed jacket and cap in frame surmounted by winged cherub head. Black patina. Length 8.3″. Weight 12.4 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

49—Powder Horn *French, Early XIX Century*

160.—

Of bone, background carved and stained to represent stag-horn. On the two sides, hunting scenes in relief, the white bone appearing brilliantly against the dark background. On one side two mounted hunters with nine hounds pursue a stag; on the other a solitary gunner shoots a wild boar, while one of his dogs snarls boldly at the animal and the other looks on from the background with an air of complete disinterestedness. Both of these scenes have background of grass and trees whose color is that of the imitation stag-horn, a dark, rich brown.

Silver mounts, consisting of top, spout, four rings, four cords, and two tassel-holders. Spout, equipped with a telescopic valve, adjustable for different sizes of powder charges. On side of spout is rudely engraved the initial N. Four rings for suspension cord terminate as well-formed leaves; to the lower two are attached small heptagonal sockets in which were originally inserted ornamental tassels.

Length 8.4″. Weight 9.5 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate IV*)

50—Priming Flask *Scandinavian, Early XVIII Century*

55.—

Of horn; silver base and cap; of flattened, curved, triangular form; horn polished on both sides and engraved with highly conventionalized flower designs; edges with roping. This polished and engraved surface does not extend all the way to the upper cap but ends in sharp triangular scallops about one-half inch below beginning of latter. Intervening distance is plain, unpolished bone lower than decorated surface; it is stained brown. The silver cap closed by small bone pin; it is decorated with engraved conventional flowers. Lower edge of cap scalloped, but much less deeply than edge of horn which it faces. Base also of horn, engraved with the initials O. F. S. C., slight conventional decoration and mark of star stamped four times. On base and cap silversmith's mark H (or I). Length 6.4″. Weight 3.5 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

51—Powder Flask *Italian, XVI Century*

Of stag-horn; irregular L-shape; unmounted. Face carved in low relief with figure of Hercules strangling Nemean lion. Above, trophy of arms and Pan pipes; a town in background. Reverse engraved with nude female figure, whose left hand holds shield; right, a short spiked club. Borders with roped or wreathed design. Three rings for suspension cords. Length 7″. Weight 6.4 oz.

45.—

From the Escosura and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

52—Priming Flask *French, Early XIX Century*

Of ivory or a walrus tusk, in shape of miniature horn, entire surface deeply carved. In oval central panel representation of boar hunt; hunter thrusts spear down throat of charging quarry which two hounds worry from behind. Back carved with floral motifs and coat of arms,—a shield charged with three fleurs-de-lys and surmounted by crown. End of flask carved as hound's head, open mouth forming the spout, which is closed by flattened ivory plug. Two rings of bone for suspension cords attached to upper edge of flask. Base carved in pattern of crosses arranged in diagonal rows. Length 6.8″. Weight 4 oz.

50.—

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

53—Powder Flask *German, XVI Century*

Of stag-horn, bifurcated, without fittings. Rear part finished in natural horn; front surface carved in low relief with Resurrection. Figure of Christ, in loin cloth and cloak, stands in front of brick sarcophagus flanked by evergreens; in right hand he holds a slender cross to which is appended a banner; his left is raised in blessing; underfoot he tramples figures of Death (represented as a skeleton) and Sin (a monster). The abdomen of the figure of Sin is hidden by a raised disc engraved with a square cross. Length 5.3″. Weight 5.2 oz.

30.—

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

54—Powder Horn *German, Late XVI Century*

Of stag-horn, bifurcated, with mounts of gilded iron. Back finished in natural horn; face engraved with nude seated figure of Judith, right hand resting upon head of Holofernes, left holding straight sword, and border of scroll work and architectural motifs. Top cap with short spout and spring basal valve. Eyes for suspension cord on both sides of top cap and also on cap of each leg. Belt-hook. Length 7.3″. Weight 9 oz.

60.—

From the de Cosson (Christie's, 1890; Lot 23) and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

55—Powder Horn *Italian, XVI Century*

Of stag-horn, bifurcated, polished and engraved on both sides. The two lower branches stopped with plates of horn; top capped with steel fitting from which extends straight, tapering spout with spring cap. Belt-hook. On each side, two metal loops for suspension cords. Front of horn engraved with Crucifixion; long and constant use has almost worn away details. On back, rather better preserved, is engraving representing two mounted and four unmounted warriors in Landesknecht costume before a lofty town. Around top, on sides, and across both faces are bands of ornament including arabesque, strapwork, and blossoms. Length 9.8″. Weight 10 oz.

50.—

From the Collection of the Duca d'Aosta.

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

56—Powder Flask *Saxon, Early XVII Century*

Of hardened leather, in curved flattened triangular form. Face carved in low relief, with mounted personage; above, on separate panel, a dog looks down as though into a stream; borders of laurel leaves. Edges carved with arabesques in flat relief against cross-hatched background. Back plain except for laurel borders at top and bottom; ropings at sides. Fittings of blackened steel, including base cap, belt-hook, and top cap with conical spout provided with both spring cap and basal valve. Four eyes for leather supporting cord, still attached to flask. Length 8.4″. Weight 11.2 oz.

110.—

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

55 58 57
54 59 53
50 52 51
56

57—Powder Horn *German, Late XVI Century*

Of stag-horn; bifurcated; back left in natural condition, front carved in low relief. King David in balcony of his palace plays the harp to the dainty Bathsheba, who, in billowing skirts, is paddling her feet in a brook and holding out her hand to receive a letter which a messenger brings her through a door in the wall. One leg of the horn capped with steel; cap of other is missing. Top provided with steel cap bearing conical spout with both spring cap and basal valve. Belt-hook attached to back of cap. Two eyes for suspension cords at each edge. Length 9.4″. Weight 10.8 oz.

35.—

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

58—Powder Flask *Italian (?), Early XVII Century*

Entirely of steel, semi-conical in form; curved face decorated with grouped ribs in low relief; flattened borders and central rib engraved with arabesque; flat back plate with slight arabesque engraving. Attached to it, a belt-hook (restored); bottom of plain steel much rusted; top, hinged for filling with powder, consists of flat lid with spout and spring valve at base. Lid engraved with roped border; spout fluted to match ribbing of front surface. Near top, at sides, are staples and rings for suspension cord. Length 8″. Weight 1 lb. .5 oz.

45.—

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

59—Small Powder Flask *German, Dated* 1570

Of ebony in flat rococo shape; edges with inlays of white horn engraved with volutes. In center of each side an oval medallion, on one side engraved with a trophy of arms, on the other with a reclining allegorical female figure holding a beaker and a lotus stem, and with date 1570. On one of ebony faces engraved head of Medusa, on other episcopal crown against palmette background. On two leaves of palmette are initials P and A (?) respectively. Edges engraved with monsters, palmettes, volutes. Short bone spout engraved with scale and twist patterns, steel spring cap of unusual mechanical design; two eyes for suspension cord on each edge. Under edge sheathed with blued steel; in its center a square socket to act as wrench for spanning a wheellock gun. Length 6.3″. Weight 7.2 oz.

70.—

From the Thewalt Collection (*Cologne*, 1903; *Lot* 1721).

(*Illustrated, Plate V*)

60—Broadsword *Scottish, Second Half XVII Century*

No pommel. Grip of wood, cylindrical with spiral groove in which a worming of a single large strand of twisted brass wire. Grip has been extended by plain wooden plug. Basket guard of russeted flat metal strips which, in the upper rear portion, have been cut away to allow greater freedom of the hand.

35.—

Short broad blade of flat section, double-edged, 32.5″ long, 1.58″ wide, with triple narrow grooves on each side for 10″ from hilt. Edges blunt for 2″ from hilt and bordered by short grooves; sharpened edges have been considerably ground down.

Length 37.4″. Weight 1 lb. 13½ oz.

61—Broadsword *German, Late XVI Century*

Globular pommel; fluted *en torsade;* incised line ornament. Quillons S-shaped vertically, round in section, and terminating in knobs *en suite* with pommel. Single *pas-d'âne*, counterguard and thumb loop. Hand guard a broad steel plate curving from quillons to pommel. An S-shaped bar joins hand and knuckle guards. This bar and knuckle guard have median enlargements similar to knobs of quillons. Hand guard, perforated, with axe-blade-shaped openings and larger conventional openings; also parallel incised lines at edge.

90.—

Flat, double-edged blade 36.5″ long, 1.73″ broad. No ricasso. Armorer's mark, Brescian, on each side near quillons. Blade has been rusted, but is now cleaned and in excellent condition, the rust marks merely showing the finely laminated structure of the metal.

Length 40.75″. Weight 3 lb. 6.75 oz.

From the Gurney and Clements Collections.

62—Dress Sword *Swiss, Late XVIII Century*

Hilt of copper-gilt ornamented with spiral flutings and rococo scrolls in low relief. Globular pommel, grip of metal *en suite*, flattened knuckle guard, straight rear quillon with roped enlarged drooping end, rudimentary *pas-d'âne*, from which arises a small forward quillon, concave heart-shaped shell guard, the point bifurcated and turning up on each side of forward quillon. Blade double-edged, 32.5″ long, .795″ wide, of flattened hexagonal section for 5″, then of lozenge-shape. On the flat rear portion, on each side, a curious arabesque design inlaid in latten. Original scabbard has mounts of copper-gilt, the chape *en suite* with the hilt (lower part of the scabbard missing). Length 38.6″. Weight 1 lb. 4.7 oz.

25.—

63—"Pillow" or Hunting Sword

German, First Half XVII Century

Hilt of type customary for swords hung at bedside for emergency defense, but this specimen probably intended for hunting, the long ricasso adapting it to be held low with both hands to stop a charging animal.

Pommel of silvered steel carved in round as couchant lion. Quillons *en suite*, straight, as two lions opposed; *écusson* carved with masks in low relief. Plain wood grip.

Blade 35.6″ long, .965″ wide, double-edged, of diamond section, nearly straight, tapering at end to rounded point. Ricasso 5½″ long. Mark like letter Q on ricasso.

Length 41.2″. Weight 2 lb. 1.5 oz.

80.—

64—Uniform Dress Sword *Bavarian, First Half XIX Century*

Hilt of copper originally silvered. Curved pommel bearing a lion mask, its sides chiseled with a design of flowers in low relief; flat knuckle guard with conventional engraving; grip of ebony, on the right side chequered, and with a metal plaque bearing the device of King Ludwig of Bavaria,—a crowned L against a glory. Small down-curved scroll-shaped hand guard, bearing the figure of a couchant lion in high relief. Single flat quillon, with drooping shell-shaped end.

Blade 28.7″ long, .625″ wide, of flattened oval section.

Original scabbard of black leather with fittings of copper originally silvered.

Length 33.9″. Weight 13.7 oz.

25.—

65—Dress Sword *French, Early XVIII Century*

Hilt of bronze-gilt. Hollow globular pommel, carved *à jour* with human figures, masks, and scrolls. Grip of twisted and chain-braided wire. Flat knuckle guard carved at center with elongated figure of Eros. Single quillon, drooping to right and ending in lion's head. *Ecusson* carved with masks and scrolls in relief. Rudimentary *pas-d'âne* with openwork leaf design. Bilobate shell guard, nearly symmetrical, carved in low relief on both sides with masks and foliage, corner regions perforated. Blade 33.3″ long, of *colichemarde* type, 1.18″ wide at hilt, suddenly narrowing, after seven inches, to .66″. Of flattened hexagonal section throughout. On rear portion etching of trophies, canopy and strapwork against gilded background. Length 39.9″. Weight 1 lb. 5.8 oz.

25.—

66—Court Sword *French, End XVIII Century*

Hilt of copper-gilt. Ovoid ribbed pommel. Flat knuckle guard and forward quillon *en suite*, rear quillon and *pas-d'âne* lacking. Rudimentary forward *pas-d'âne*. Concave heart-shaped shell guard, with ribbed edge, the point bifurcating and turning up on each side of the quillons. Grip wound with copper wire and ribbon.

Blade of *colichemarde* type, but not extreme; 32.2″ long, 1.05″ wide tapering to .4″. Blued for 6½″, on which incised decoration of trophies, scrolls, and a fleur-de-lys with the word ALSACE, against a gilded background.

Length 39″. Weight 14.5 oz.

30.—

67—Dress Sword *German (?), End XVII Century*

Hilt of brass, crudely carved with hunting scenes in low relief, with arabesque borders and ornaments. Globular pommel, flat knuckle guard, single quillon with thickened enlarged end drooping to right, functional *pas-d'âne*, symmetrical bilobate shell guard.

Blade 30.8″ long, .97″ wide, flamboyant, of flattened ovoid section and channeled almost to point.

Length 36.9″. Weight 1 lb. 5.8 oz.

30.—

68—Small Sword *English, Late XVII Century*

Hilt silver with hall-mark; pommel ovoid, *en torsade*, knuckle guard similarly molded; straight quillons with enlarged flattened ends in vertical opposition. Decoration fluted. Plain dark wood grip, ferrules and *écusson en suite*. Flat shell molded with flutings and volutes in low relief; front end bifurcates and turns up on each side of knuckle guard. Hall- and maker's marks on knuckle guard and hall-mark on shell.

25.—

Blade of *colichemarde* type. 1.29″ wide at hilt, narrowing suddenly to .78″, 32.1″ long (point broken and reground). Of V-section, with three edges. On broadened portion traces of etching including the inscription "Justitia."

Length 38.2″. Weight 15.3 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

69—Sabre *Swiss, Second Half XVI Century*

Large, light, finely balanced sword for hand-and-a-half. Cylindro-ovoid pommel decorated with figures, embossed and carved in low relief against gilded background; on left side in a medallion, a seated, helmeted figure; on right, in a similar medallion, a mounted warrior with helmet and shield. At front, a nude grotesque figure; at back and on top, masks. Grip of red velvet. Flat knuckle guard formed from a vertical extension of forward quillon; the rear droops to a lobe-and-button end. Thumb ring integral with quillons, its side towards blade expanding to form a thumb guard, chiseled in low relief with acanthus motif against a cross-hatched background. Single flat ring filled by a plate carved *à jour* with a horned mask and foliage. Ring ornamented at center by carving of leaves; immediately in front of this arises an S-shaped bar, carved with figure of an armored warrior in low relief, which joins knuckle guard at a similar leaf carving in its own mid-region. Entire hilt has been touched up with gold paint except for pommel, gilding of which is old.

75.—

Blade 33″ long, 1.335″ wide, slightly curved and back edged to within 9″ of point. On each side one shallow channel runs length of back, while two similar channels parallel to it extend to very end of blade.

Length 40.8″. Weight 2 lb. 4.25 oz.

70—Hunting Sword and Flintlock Pistol

French, XVIII Century

Fluted brass pommel, stag-horn grip, round steel knuckle guard. Cock and trigger of pistol protrude through grip. Small down-curving brass hand guard, fluted as a scallop shell, with additional ornamental bars at sides. Back-edged blade 26.7″ long, 1.05″ wide, with two grooves each side, one extending to point, the other to about 8″ from it. Pistol barrel on right of blade, 3.58″ long; forward portion unscrews for loading; pan mechanism on left of blade. Armorer's marks on barrel. Length 31.9″. Weight 1 lb. 9 oz.

110.—

From the Clements Collection.

71—Sword *Spanish (?), XVI Century*

Hilt of bright steel. Pommel flattened, in form of profile monster head with open mouth. Ornamented with coarse incised lines. Grip lacking. Knuckle guard as development of forward quillon, rear quillon drooping, both flat and terminataing in shapes roughly similar to pommel. Leaf-shaped hand guard on right, ornamented with incised parallel radial lines; rudimentary similar guard on left curving over to form thumb ring.

50.—

Back-edged blade, 1.31″ wide. broken; channels on both sides bear inscription I A H A N N I.

Length 34.5″. Weight 1 lb. 11.6 oz.

72—Malchus *Spanish, XVI Century*

Flat fig-shaped pommel; wire-wound grip; knuckle guard and drooping quillons of square section, latter forming almost a *pas-d'âne.*

Blade single-edged, but back sharpened for 8″ from point; single narrow groove nearly to point on each side; ricasso for 2″; "bowie knife" point. Along back stamped ornaments and circles; in grooves the stamped inscription VALENCIA repeated; the word SCURI on right ricasso.

35.—

Length 29.8″: Length (blade) 22.4″; width (blade) 1.62″. Weight 1 lb. 12.7 oz.

73—Short Cutlass *Italian, XVI Century*

As used in naval service. Oblong flattened pommel, bright steel, bare wood grip, quillons *en suite*, drooping; forward curving around as a *pas-d'âne*. Knuckle guard rises from forward quillon.

30.—

Blade 20.8″ long, 1.45″ wide, back edged to 5″ from point. Broad shallow groove to point on each side, also narrow groove along back. Ricasso for 1½″, narrow grooves continue in it. Armorer's mark in ricasso.

Length 26″. Weight 1 lb. 10.25 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate VI*)

74—Short Sword *Swiss, XVI Century*

Hilt of bright steel. Pommel flat, roughly in form of fleur-de-lys, with traces of engraving in floral motives. Grip *en torsade*, of braided brass wire, with Turk's-heads. Quillons of oval section, enlarged at ends, the rear drooping, the forward curving up to serve as knuckle guard. Single ring, cut to pilaster form at center. Quillons and ring have line ornament *en suite* with pommel.

60.—

Blade 23.4″ long, 1.875″ wide, flat, double-edged, and quite straight, with rounded square end. Armorer's mark on each side.

Length 29.3″. Weight 1 lb. 10.8 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate VI*)

75—Sword *Slavonic, End XVI Century*

Flattened circular pommel. Grip of braided wire over roped form. Straight quillons of round section with ball and button ends; one *pas-d'âne*, counterguard and thumb loop. Knuckle

75.—

[*Continued*

75—*Concluded*

guard has been broken and reforged by rolling the last half inch of the bar back upon itself to form a scroll. On right side, a hand guard as a plate from quillons; from it extends a bifurcated bar to knuckle guard. Hand guard near quillons pierced with two opposed flame-shaped openings. Slavonic (?) characters on one quillon.

Blade 35.4″ long, 1.13″ wide, double-edged, leather-covered ricasso. Sudden taper to sharp point. Two shallow channels 10″ long.

Length 41″. Weight 2 lb. 2.4 oz.

From the Gurney and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate VI*)

76—Great Sword with Scabbard *Swiss, Mid-XVI Century*

Heavy sword with rapier-type hilt and blade adapted to use of point or edge. Grip long enough for occasional use of both hands.

Hilt of bright steel. Long quadrangular pommel, ornamented with incised oval lines which border the faces. Drooping rear quillon terminating in rudimentary volute—an ornament reappearing on knuckle guard. Large double *pas-d'âne* from which on each side bars join to form pointed rings, occluded by steel plates perforated with square, round, and star-shaped holes. The bars, after a transverse ornament at junction, spread again to join respectively the quillon and the forward *pas-d'âne*. Other bars join them from the center of the knuckle guard on each side, that on the right continuing around to the quillon and so forming a complete upper ring.

90.-

Blade 35.2″ long, 1.4″ wide, double-edged, tapering gently to rounded point. Of flattened hexagonal section. Groove on each side, which extends through ricasso and 7″ beyond hilt; bordered by incised lines terminating in split cross ornament. Stamped in groove on each side three crosses. Additional incised lines border ricasso.

Fine scabbard of plain brown leather with bright steel chape; leather sash-knob at upper end.

Length 44.9″. Weight (without scabbard) 3 lb. 1.8 oz.

From the castle of Schwandegg, Switzerland.

(*Illustrated, Plate VI*)

77—Bastard Sword *Swiss, First Half XVI Century*

Large, heavy sword with an intricate hand protection. Fig-shaped pommel, strongly modeled *en torsade;* grip of leather over wood. Straight quillons of diamond section curved S-shape horizontally and ending in knobs *en suite* with pommel. Single ring of trefoil shape, double *pas-d'âne*, counterguard, on the left a single bar which bifurcates to join the *pas-d'âne;* on the right, a roped bar from one *pas-d'âne* joining the ring, while from the other there projects a knob similar to pommel and ends of quillons.

270.—

Flat blade 37.1″, 1.785″ wide, tapering to a slightly rounded point. Shallow channels on each side for 6¾″; in these channels are armorer's marks and traces of a name, but the latter now indecipherable. Both edges very sharp, but edges extend only to second ring, leaving a ricasso between it and quillons.

Length 46.9″.

(*Illustrated, Plate VI*)

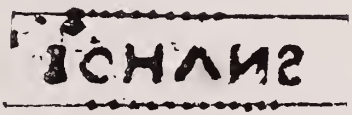
78—Bastard Sword *German, End XVI Century*

Conical, six-sided pommel, base toward hand; grip of leather, gadrooned. Straight quillons, flat and slightly ribbed on right-hand side; ends expanded to spear-point shape with small knobs at extreme tips. Two rings, ribbed like quillons and expanded at center; double *pas-d'âne* with crossed counterguard one limb of which forms a thumb loop. Rings, quillons, and pommel decorated with incised lines in floral design.

35.—

Blade 41.2″ long, 1.5″ wide, back edged for 14″ and blunted above lower ring giving effect of ricasso. Shallow channels on each side extend length of back; they are bordered by incised lines which terminate in crosses; in groove on each side, twice appears stamped IOHANS. Blade has been rusted and pits are visible throughout its length, but it has been well cleaned and the rust marks now serve only to bring out the fine quality of the laminated metal.

Length 49.2″. Weight 2 lb. 13.5 oz.



(*Illustrated, Plate VI*)

79—Bastard Sword *German, First Half XVI Century*

A long cutting sword adapted for use with one or two hands. In excellent condition and an interesting stage in the transition from the plain, cross-hilted swords of Gothic times to the elaborate, swept-hilted rapiers of post-Maximilian days. Pommel conical, *en torsade*, ribs decorated with parallel filed lines; grip of leather. Drooping quillons terminating in enlarged ends twisted roughly to correspond with the pommel, their tips carved in knurled pattern. Single ring, wide and flat, deeply roped with enlarged center. Counterguard and single *pas-d'âne*, which cannot be used as a finger guard since there is no ricasso.

150.—

Blade 33″ long, 1.335″ wide, back-edged to within 13″ of point; two shallow grooves extend length of back; in the left, an armorer's mark,—a deeply punched star and crescent.

Length 41.3″. Weight 2 lb. 10.25 oz.

From Hohenaschau, Wasserburg and the Kuppelmayr Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate VI*)

Plate VI

77 79 78 73 76 74 80 75 81

80—Sword *German, First Half XVI Century*

A long, cutting sword of the period contemporary with that of Maximilian armor, in practically perfect preservation, edges knife-sharp, steel parts polished, and leather grip in good repair. Pommel conical with rounded end: grip of plain black leather. Drooping quillons with flat diamond-shaped ends terminating in small discs. Single ring of large size, flat and enlarged at center. Counterguard ending in a loop which appears intended for finger. There is no ricasso, however. Thumb loop from center of quillon to counterguard. On pommel and quillon the figures 85 . . . in modern stamping (arsenal marks).

Blade 38.5″ long, 1.6″ wide, of flattened hexagonal section, with median channel on both sides for eleven inches. Blade tapers to a very sharp point; armorer's marks inlaid in brass in channels.

Length 45.1″. Weight 3 lb. 4.35 oz.

From the Clements and de Cosson Collections; said to be originally from the Vienna arsenal. A similar sword is illustrated in Quirin von Leitner's "Die Waffensammlung des oesterreichischen Kaiserhauses im K. K. Artillerie-Arsenal-Museum in Wien." Wien, 1866-70. Pl. 2, fig. 4.

85...

(*Illustrated, Plate VI*)

81—Bastard Sword *Swiss, First Half XVI Century*

Powerful and handsome weapon with an unusually elaborate hilt. Pommel fig-shaped; seven ribs separaetd by deep channels projeet beyond end of pommel and are knurled at their extremities. Leather grip. Horizontally S-shaped quillons of square section, terminating in four-lobed knurled knobs similar to pommel but with small button finials. One large ring with small knurled enlargements at sides and curving central process extending toward pommel and terminating in knurled dise. Double *pas-d'âne* and erossed counterguard, rear limb of which forms thumb loop. Extensions of this counterguard beyond the *pas-d'âne* form what amounts to a second ring and join in a fleur-de-lys pattern with a curved rod whieh arises from the true ring. The fleur-de-lys and the extensions of the *pas-d'âne*, eaeh of whieh consists of two joined bars, are strapped together by knurled eross pieees. The entire arrangement forms for all practical purposes a basket-hilt.

210.—

Double-edged blade of flat hexagonal seetion 36.5″ long, 1.41″ wide. Ricasso ornamented on each side with three parallel groups of deeply-cut wavy lines; two similar lines on each side ornament the blade above ricasso; on eaeh side of them are narrow, engraved lines forming a panel. Blade nearly straight, tapering sharply to point.

Length 43.1″. Weight 3 lb. 10 oz.

From the Wilhelmy and Kuppelmayr Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate VI*)

82—Two-handed Sword *Swiss, Second Half XVI Century*

Weapon of erude construetion and tremendous size. Globular pommel flattened at end. Plain leather-covered grip. Quillons of rectangular seetion turned towards pommel; dise ends. Single ring on eaeh side *en suite* with quillons. Guard and pommel of bright steel.

105.—

Blade 60.1″ long, 2.92″ wide, of much flattened diamond seetion. Crude construetion with many flaws showing separation of laminations. No ricasso. One edge as saw to 12″ from hilt, both straight, with sudden taper to point. On left side arsenal marks W Z 1336.

Length 79.1″. Weight 10 lb. 5.92 oz.

83—Two-handed Sword *Bavarian, About* 1570

Hilt of russeted steel. Pommel bi-conical, segmented by deep grooves, with stamped crescent-and-dot ornament. Grip of leather with gadrooned central section. Guard consists of quillons, single ring on each side and central ornaments extended from quillons into rings. Bars are of square section, ornamented with incised lines. Quillons droop towards point, terminate in whorls, and develop other similar whorls on each side a little behind ends. Central ornaments in form of fleurs-de-lys, their centers flattened, the sides as whorls.

Blade 48.2″ long, 1.88″ wide, flamboyant, of flattened hexagonal section. Ricasso for 12.5″, at mid-point developing tapering spurs at right angles as secondary guard. On forward ricasso on both sides stamped ornament of toothed ovals and circles, and armorer's marks, on one side of blade: "wolf" mark inlaid in latten.

Length 66″. Weight 8 lb. 6.08 oz.

Note: Type of two-hander carried by Munich Civic Guard.

(*Illustrated, Plate VII*)

84—Two-handed Sword *Bavarian, Middle XVI Century*

Fig-shaped pommel of bright steel with four deep grooves and decoration of short incised curved lines. Grip leather-covered with gadrooned central portion. Long drooping quillons of square section, terminating in whorls, with similar whorls on each side near ends. Ring guard on each side, with central development as fleur-de-lys. Quillons and rings decorated as pommel.

180.—

Blade 48.3″ long, 1.72″ wide, ricasso for 8″ with projecting spurs to form second guard. Blade flat, double-edged, straight, with sudden taper to point. On left ricasso an armorer's mark, repeated on blade.

Length 66.5″. Weight 7 lb. 8 oz.

From Schloss Mainberg (*Berlin, Lepke*, 1901; *Lot* 278. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate VII*)

85—Elongating Sword *German, Second Half XVI Century*

Extraordinary weapon of fearful appearance but little utility. Large, heavy sword hilt bears instead of blade an iron tube within which blade is held by spring. Upon pressing spring and jerking arm, blade slides forward until it protrudes full-length at mouth of tube, where it is held by a second spring. Two small side blades at same time protrude near mouth of tube.

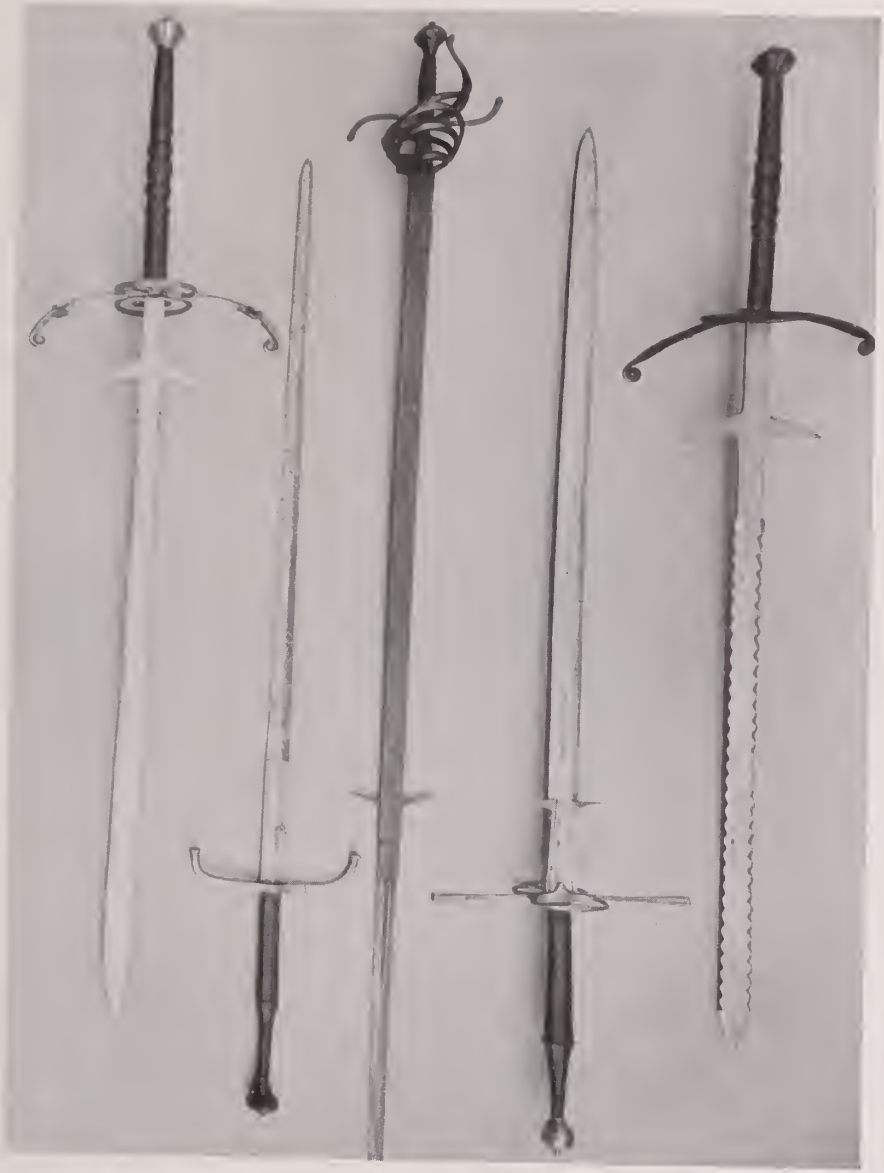
150.—

Pommel fig-shaped, *en torsade*, of russet steel as all parts. Wire-wound grip. Quillons vertically S-shaped, flat. Large *pas-d'âne* and hand guard of three rings on each side. Knuckle guard with branches to top rings. *Ecusson* fluted.

Tube sheath 50″ long including ricasso. Blade flat, double-edged, extending 37.6″ from tube, 1.26″ wide. Grooves for 7½″. Side blades double-edged, 2½″ long.

Length closed 56.9″, extended 94.5″. Weight 6 lb. 15.1 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate VII*)



84 87 85 86 83

86—Two-handed Sword *German, First Half XVI Century*

Smooth fig-shaped pommel of bright steel, decorated on one side with four filed radiating lines. Grip of leather, sharply tapering to pommel. Guard also of bright steel bars, of squared octagonal section, consisting of straight quillons with enlarged ends and single ring on each side.

50.—

Blade of flattened hexagonal section, 51.3″ long, double-edged. Ricasso for 6″ grooved, tapering towards point, and terminating in short tapering lugs at right angles to blade which form secondary guard. On each side of blade armorer's mark (Augsburg).

Length 68″. Weight 6 lb. 2.85 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate VII*)

87—Two-handed Sword *German, Early XVI Century*

Pear-shaped pommel of blackened steel. Grip leather-covered, thin near pommel with larger portion for forward hand. Drooping quillons of ovoid section, bright steel, with enlarged ends. Double-edged blade of flattened diamond section, 49.2″ long, 1.62″ wide, ricasso for 8.2″ forward from quillons. Traces of mark. Length 64.7″. Weight 5 lb. 15.3 oz.

50.—

(*Illustrated, Plate VII*)

88—Early Sword *Scandinavian, VI-IX Century*

Blade only. Short tapering tang, broken. Blade 28.6″ long, about 2″ wide, double-edged, straight with sudden taper to sharply rounded point. Blade heavily encased with rust which has attacked fragments of the wooden sheath now attached to it in practically petrified condition. Fragment of bronze mounting also attached to point. Length 32″. Weight 1 lb. 13 oz.

30.—

89—Spear-sword *Germanic, VI-VIII Century*

No pommel. Tapering tang 9″ long, back-edged blade about 1.9″ wide, 13.4″ long, tapering from both edges to median point. Heavily encased in rust. Length 22.4″. Weight 1 lb. 4 oz.

25.—

Found in Denmark.

90—Early Sword *XII Century*

Massive pommel of early brazil-nut form (loose); narrow tang, nearly straight; straight quillons of square section.

35.— Blade of unusual width (about 2.55″), flat, with broad, very shallow groove; broken, 24.7″ long.

Length 30.1″. Weight 2 lb. 10 oz.

Found in the river Danube.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

91—Early Sword *Scandinavian, IX-X Century*

Flat pommel of rectangular plan and section. Thin, tapering tang, quillons of rectangular section, slightly drooping, tapering.

35.— Flat, straight, double-edged blade, about 2.23″ wide, 27.9″ long to broken end. Very slight groove. Length 32.9″. Weight 1 lb. 14.5 oz.

Found in Lincolnshire fens. A similar sword in British Museum.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

92—Early Sword *X Century*

Trilobate pommel, ornamented with filed lines in imitation of cord wrapping.* Narrow tapering tang. Short quillons of rectangular section, straight, tapering from center to rounded ends.

100.— Flat blade with beveled edges, 31.3″ long, about 1.6″ wide. Length 36.7″. Weight 1 lb. 10.25 oz.

* *Note*: Cf. Laking: *A Record of European Armour and Arms*, Vol. 1, pp. 18, 19. He presents the theory that the lobated pommel was developed in imitation of an earlier flat rectangular pommel to which the warrior tied a relic or charm.

From the castle of Wolfenstein near Bozen, Tyrol.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

93—Early Sword *German, XIV Century*

Pommel lozenge-shaped, grooved at side and flattened at end corners. Narrow tang; quillons of rectangular section horizontally slightly S-shaped.

05.— Blade 29.5″ long, 1.6″ wide, of flattened diamond section, tapering to rounded point, in unusually good condition. Armorer's mark in copper.

Length 34.6″. Weight 1 lb. 7 oz.

Sword J-6 in Musée d'Artillerie, Paris, catalogued as XII century, has same curving quillons.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

94—Early Sword *XIV Century*

Deep wheel pommel with circular depressions in each side for relics; modern cord grip; straight quillons of rectangular section tapering to points which droop.

180.— Blade 30.4″ long, about 2.64″ wide, double-edged, tapering sharply to point. Flat, with sharp groove nearly to point.

Length 38.4″. Weight 2 lb. 13.5 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

95—Early Sword *French (?), XIV Century*

Oval pommel with chamfered edge. Tang nearly straight. Quillons of oval section, drooping, with enlarged ends.

170.— Blade 30.3″ long, about 1.8″ wide, tapering to sharp point, with broad shallow groove for about two-thirds of length.

Length 38.2″. Weight 2 lb. 10 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

96—Early Sword *XIII Century*

Hilt a flattened (ovoid) pyramid; flat tapering tang; straight quillons of round section.

130.—

Blade double-edged 35.2″ long, about 1.8″ wide, flat, tapering to rounded point. Narrow shallow groove.

Length 41.5″. Weight 2 lb. 7.3 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

97—Early Sword *XIII Century*

Flat circular pommel, narrow tapering tang, very slightly drooping quillons of round section.

170.—

Blade double-edged, 28.8″ long, about 2″ wide, tapering to point, flat with shallow groove. One side has been cleaned, and shows engraved design of two conjoined opposed whorls; other side also bears traces of engraving.

Length 36.2″. Weight 1 lb. 14.5 oz.

Note: For confirmation of date see effigy, in Temple Church, of William Marshall the elder (d. 1219).

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

98—Early Sword *XIV Century*

Blade and hilt forged in one piece. Sides of tang turned up to form grip, holes and one rivet remaining for attachment of grip plates. Sides of grip expanded at right angles, recurved, and joined to form T-shaped pommel. No quillons, but rivets at base of blade indicate original attached guard.

350.—

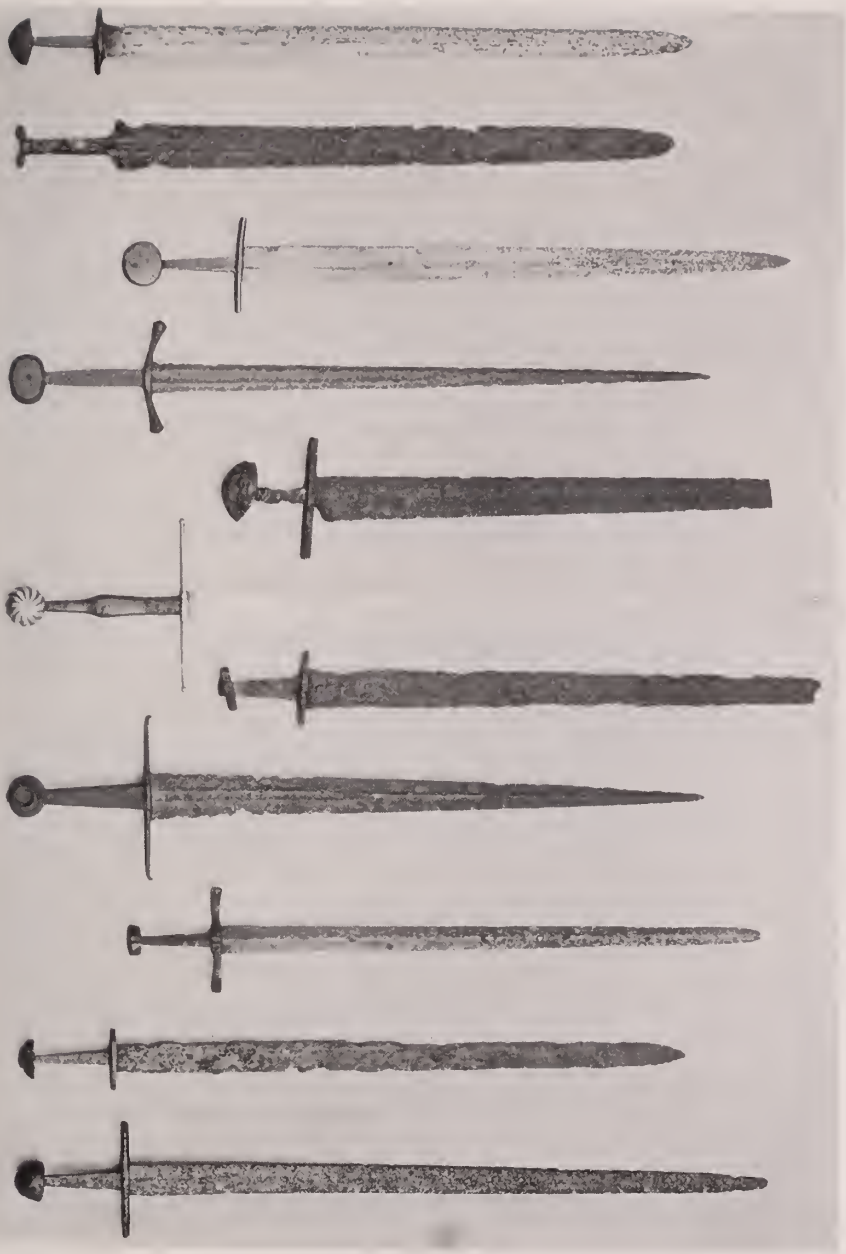
Blade broad and flat, double-edged, 30.2″ long, about 2.7″ wide, tapers to rounded point. Double narrow groove for 8½″. Much rusted, with curious circular pits. Finger notch.

Length 35.6″. Weight 1 lb. 6.75 oz.

Found in a castle near Bozen, Tyrol. From the Meyer Collection, Bozen.

An identical sword in the Vienna Historical Museum.

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)



99 98 97 95 90 100 91 94 93 92 96

99—Early Sword *Carlovingian, VIII Century*

Flattened conical pommel, ornamented by strands of gold and silver wire which pass over the top. Narrow tang with slight taper. Quillons of rectangular section, straight, tapering from middle to sharply rounded ends.

600.— Blade double-edged, nearly straight, 31.8″ long, about 1.8″ wide. Of much flattened ovoid section, sharply rounded point. Much of the rust has been removed from one side, showing the typical construction of a central laminated backbone with homogeneous edge-pieces.

Length 36.9″. Weight 2 lb. 5 oz.

From the Gimbel Collection (*Berlin*, 1904; *Lot* 328).

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

100—Gothic Sword *German, XV Century*

Ovoid circular pommel of bright steel, one side ornamented with curved radial grooves. Leather grip of hand-and-half type. Quillons straight, of round section, knob ends, bright steel.

50.— Blade 35.4″ long, 1.65″ wide, double-edged, of flattened diamond section, tapering to needle point. Cleaned to perfect condition.

Length 45″. Weight 2 lb. 5 oz.

From the Gimbel Collection (*Berlin*, 1904; *Lot* 359).

(*Illustrated, Plate VIII*)

101—Rapier *Italian*, 1570

A handsome weapon with highly developed swept-hilt form; important because of its unusual and beautifully made blade. Hilt of russeted steel inlaid with silver, in scrolls and dots of true damascene; much of this silver, however, has been lost. Elongated, globular pommel with long, turned button end and double

140.— furrow above grip. The latter of fine shark skin, held in place by four narrow longitudinal bars of plain bright steel. Quillons straight, of round section, with ovoid tips *en torsade*. Double *pas-d'âne*. Knuckle guard; and three rings developed from extremities of *pas-d'âne*, all slightly enlarged at middle, from which point in the upper ring a bar rises to middle of knuckle guard. From a corresponding position on either side of knuckle guard

[*Continued*

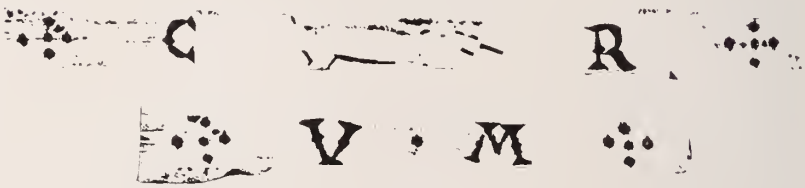
101—*Concluded*

an S-shaped bar descends which, at the level of the quillons, divides into four, all of which join *pas-d'âne.*

Flamboyant, double-edged blade, German, 36″ long, .965″ wide; grooved for eight inches. In grooves, on left side, the initials V. M.; on the right, C. and R. with the "running wolf" inlaid in latten.

Length 45.4″. Weight 2 lb. 14 oz.

From the Guidi Collection.



(*Illustrated, Plate IX*)

102—Rapier *Italian*, 1570

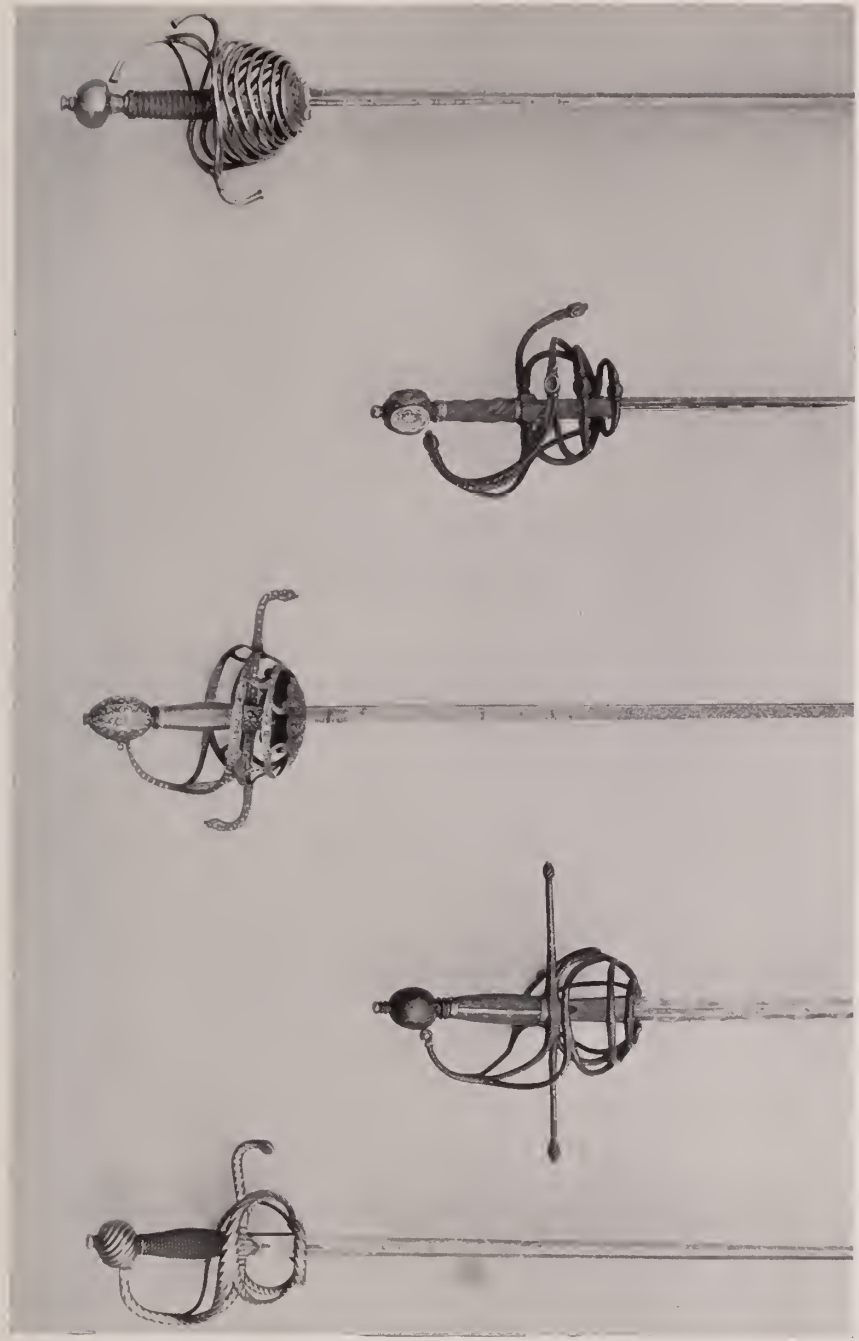
Light and delicately made rapier of high quality. Swept-hilt of well developed form, of russeted steel, with decoration in true damascene of silver in dot, flower and scroll motif. Pommel a slightly tapered cylinder with four concave panels in relief. Grip of red velvet; worming of twisted silver wire; ferrules *en suite* with hilt. Single quillon, drooping, and turning slightly to right, ending in faceted knob similar to pommel. Knuckle guard with knob similar to quillon. Large *pas-d'âne;* three rings with central knobs *en suite.* From upper ring, a bar to knuckle guard from which descends a bifurcated counterguard.

130.–

Tapered, double-edged blade of flattened hexagonal section 44.9″ long, .92″ wide with deep grooves for 9″ above hilt. Bases of these grooves perforated; grooves bordered by incised lines with punched cross ornament at end.

Length 54.3″. Weight 3 lb. 8 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate IX*)



104 102 105 101 103

103—Rapier *Spanish, About* 1560

Small rapier of early swept-hilt design. Hilt of bright steel, all parts ornamented by spiral fluting giving a roped effect. Globular pommel; single quillon, drooping and bent slightly to the right, terminating in disc. Double *pas-d'âne*, and two rings, both of which arise from extremities of *pas-d'âne*. From upper ring extends a branch to middle of knuckle guard which develops opposite quillon. On other side of knuckle guard, opposite point of attachment of this branch, is welded a fine bar which, bifurcating at center, extends in graceful S-curve to *pas-d'âne*, forming an excellent substitute for the usual counterguard developed from the quillons.

50.—

Blade two-edged, 36.5″ long, .82″ wide, of flattened hexagonal section, grooved for nine inches. The edges of ricasso bordered with fine incised lines; on each side an armorer's mark (a crowned S), probably Alonzo Sahagun of Toledo. In grooves, stamped X's, on one side nine, on the other eight. At end of each groove stamped ornament of cross and crescents.

Length 42.5″. Weight 2 lb. 9.3 oz.

From the Nevill Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate IX*)

104—Rapier *Italian, End XVI Century*

Hilt fine example of the "many-ringed" type, having no less than seven rings on each side. Octagonal fig-shaped pommel. Cylindrical grip wound with smooth and twisted wire making a ribbed surface; Turk's-heads at each end. Plain quillons of round section with expanded ends, vertically S-shaped. Knuckle guard similar, with slight enlargement at middle. Large double *pas-d'âne* from which develops on both sides a series of seven rings slightly enlarged at their middles. Below the lowest and smallest ring a small double shell guard carved with floral scrolls in posi-

90.—

[*Continued*

104—*Concluded*

tive silhouette, with additional incised border and detail lines. From the uppermost ring on each side proceed three bars joining respectively the two quillons and the knuckle guard. All parts of hilt finished in bright steel.

Blade double-edged and spatulate, 44.2″ long, and 1.175″ wide; deep grooves 9″ long, their edges bordered with incised lines which terminate in cross and double crescent ornament. In grooves on each side the initials M. O. four times repeated with ornaments. Ricasso bordered with parallel lines and stamped on each side with the name Marsin.

Length 53.5″. Weight 3 lb. .5 oz.

From the Collection of the Duca d'Aosta.

(*Illustrated, Plate IX*)

105—Rapier *English, End XVI Century*

Magnificent specimen of enriched rapier.

Hilt of russet steel, all parts damascened in silver in design of floral arabesque. Pommel ovoid, faceted. Fine grip of silver wire, with Turk's-heads. Flat quillons with enlarged ends turned at right angles and vertically opposed. Knuckle guard attached to pommel. *Pas-d'âne* develops from quillons, with fluted shell guard and ring on each side; second ring on each side develops also from quillons. Side bars join centers of upper rings and knuckle guard.

Adapted blade, 38.7″ long, .65″ wide, back-edged to 7½″ from point, of triangular section, hollow ground.

Length 46.4″. Weight 2 lb. 6.4 oz.

This rapier, exhibited for many years at the London Museum, is one of the most important objects of the Keasbey collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate IX*)

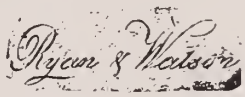
106—Blunderbuss with Spring Bayonet *English, About* 1765

Blunderbuss of the best grade; serviceable enough for real fighting; sufficiently well made to be an ornament to a gentleman's coach.

Barrel, brass, half-octagon, with transverse band at junction. Bell muzzle. On left at breech two proof-marks. On top of barrel a bayonet of triangular section, hinged, and provided with a catch at top strap which, when released, permits the bayonet, driven by a powerful spring, to fly forward and lock in position for use. Point very sharp. Stock of mahogany, with chequered grip. Fittings of brass. Lock, a late flintlock with conventional engraving, including the name "Ryan and Watson," a firm of London gunmakers during the second half of the eighteenth century.

Length 41.7″ with bayonet open; 30″ with bayonet closed. Weight 5 lb. 12.64 oz. Cal. 1.17″ at muzzle; at breech probably about .500″.

From a Collection at Stratford-on-Avon.



107—Wheellock Pistol *Swiss, End XVI Century*

Barrel of bright steel, octagonal. Stock of walnut elaborately inlaid with white horn in all-over design of floral scrolls, animals, monsters, fruit, and cartouches with designs of flowers and fruit. On left side opposite lockplate, on inlaid plates of engraved horn, a fox is pursued by a mounted hunter, behind him a tree, hare, and hound; on each side of the forestock three cartouches, the two forward ones engraved with scrolls, the left rear with view of town, the right with dog in pursuit of fox. Bone ferrule between grip and pommel, the latter globose and inlaid like rest of stock; four large medallions symmetrically disposed around equator bear portraits cleverly engraved in horn, and another medallion at extreme butt is also of horn engraved as an open flower. Engraved bone forestock tip and rear ramrod sleeve; forward sleeve carved steel. Trigger-guard with fleur-de-lys finial.

[*Continued*

107—*Concluded*

Early wheellock with unusually narrow wheel on outside of lock-plate, held in position by delicate semi-circular steel bridle around its lower edge; cock shaft modeled in semi-pilaster form, upper portion slightly engraved; cock spring carved; traces of engraving on pan-cover and wheel.

Length 21.6″. Weight 2 lb. 3.69 oz. Calibre .56″.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate X*)

108—Wheellock Pistol *German (?), End XVI Century*

Barrel octagonal tapering into round. Ornament of crude arabesque inlaid in copper and brass wire; ground flush, with touches of engraving. Stock of dark wood, of curious form; the grip similar to butt of diminutive arquebus, even to the imitation of the little priming flask sometimes attached to the top of the butt. Stock profusely inlaid with white horn in design of floral scrolls, animals, a bird, monsters and medallions. Ramrod with steel worm and engraved bone tip. Bone buttplate with engraved border.

375.-

Lock simple, early form; small external wheel held in place only by overlapping edge of pan; cock shaft of pilaster form; cock spring carved on edge.

Length 14.2″. Weight 1 lb. 10.85 oz.

From the Thewalt Collection (*Cologne*, 1905; *Lot* 1698).

(*Illustrated, Plate X*)

109—Battle-axe and Flintlock Pistol Combined *German, XVI Century*

A combination weapon of unusually practical design, consisting of a small, light battle-axe in which is incorporated a flintlock pistol, the barrel of the pistol lying along back of axe shaft, with lock and trigger at about its center. Axe-blade, which bears an armorer's mark, thin and sharp, 3.79″ in width, attached by eye which completely encloses end of wood and is secured to it by screw. Attached to this eye a hook by which axe may be carried in the belt. Handle of dark wood approximately

400.-

[*Continued*

109

111

112

107

109—*Concluded*

straight, largest in central part which bears pistol lock. It is elaborately inlaid with white horn in design of arabesques with fruit; bone butt-ferrule, top strap escutcheon and lock counterplate, the latter in form of winged monster. Butt-ferrule engraved with the heads of lion-like monsters, while the top strap escutcheon bears masks.

Flintlock pistol has short barrel (Length 7″ and calibre .495″), half octagon, with bell muzzle. Flintlock of early massive form, lockplate of peculiar shape, cock with wide flat shaft; cock shaft and extreme tip of lockplate bear slight engraving; frizzen spring and edge of pan ornamented with filing, as are also tumbler and edges of interior springs. Pan-cover develops a flaring ornamental projection; trigger-guard attached to handle by a steel band.

Length (over all) 19.7″. Weight 2 lb. 8.35 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate X*)

110—Wheellock Pistol *Saxon, End XVI Century*

Barrel octagonal, bright steel, with traces of ancient bluing, decorated by transverse carved bands and filed lines. Rear peep-sight in form of well-carved steel tube. Stock of walnut with ball pommel, the latter covered with inlay of white horn in design of interlaced spirals; stock ornamented with inlay of bone plates engraved with monsters, fruit and strapwork motifs. This inlay includes all edges of the stock, forestock tip, ramrod sleeves, barrel pin, lockplate screw, trigger, and top strap escutcheons, and entire right-hand side of rear portion of stock, also a bone ferrule between stock and pommel. Original ramrod with bone tip engraved to match ornamentation of stock and with long steel ferrule threaded for worm.

300.—

Lock well-made specimen of late form. Wheel partially inside lockplate, completely enclosed by steel housing. Pan-cover has spring closing device. Cock crisply formed, with irregular octagonal shaft and file decoration; cock spring finely carved at

[*Continued*

110—*Concluded*

edge. Well-modeled steel bridle. Lockplate of blued steel, filed lines at rear extremity. Interior of lock is, if anything, more beautifully made than exterior. Pan-cover return-spring, pan-cover catch-spring, mainspring and sear all finely carved and highly polished. Mainspring clip has been blued. Chain broken at its juncture with wheel shaft.

Length 28.6″. Weight 4 lb. 3.84 oz. Calibre .44″.

From the Clements and Dixon Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate X*)

111—Wheellock Pistols (Pair) *German, Late XVI Century*

Barrels half octagon, of plain steel, slightly bell-mouthed, bear at breech an armorer's mark. Stocks of dark wood, covered with ebony, and inlaid with borders and plaques of bone engraved respectively with a meander and with scrolls, figures, and fruit. Plaques on under side of stocks show figures in sixteenth century costume of pourpoint and ruff; those on left side represent a mounted hunter, followed by a hound, pursuing a deer which he is trying to pistol on the run. Pommels separate, of oval fish-tail form. They are of walnut, instead of the ebony of the rest of the stocks, but have the same bone inlay. Their rims bound with brazed steel bands. One ramrod not original.

Locks of well-developed form, with external wheels held in place by steel shields with openwork brass cap plates. Pan-covers with spring release. Springs, both outside and inside of locks, are carved at edges. One cock replaced by finely-made cock from Italian pistol of slightly later date.

Length 22.2″. Weight (a) 3 lb. 3.84 oz.; (b) 3 lb. 2.72 oz. Calibre .44″.

From the Keligan and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate X*)

112—Wheellock Pistols (Pair) *German, Dated* 1577

Handsome pair of pistols of type used for military purposes and carried in saddle holsters. Their belt-hooks indicate that they were adapted to other uses as well; however, hooks are so formed that the use of holsters would hardly be interfered with. Barrels half octagon with slight flare at muzzle, of bright steel with transverse filed lines at breech and center. At breech two armorer's marks and date 1577. Stocks of walnut. Rear parts of stocks and ball pommels elaborately inlaid with white horn in arabesque pattern. Plates of bone, engraved with strapwork, masks and leaves, are inlaid behind lockplates, as top strap escutcheons, as ferrules between grips and pommels, and as a medallion in butts. Forestocks ornamented with similar engraved bone plates, and tips of ramrods, which bear at their further ends screw sockets for worms, of bone to correspond.

Locks of well-developed form, having external wheels completely enclosed by steel shields with engraved brass rims. Spring pan-cover releases, heads of release buttons of brass in form of lion's head; large cocks, with round tapered shafts carved at lower ends; edges of cock springs carved, and lower legs of springs with long tapered finials. Safety catches and catch-springs decorated with carving, the latter developing finials similar to those of cock springs, but turning down at a sharp angle to clear the wheel cases. Inside lock parts are neatly ornamented with file-work. A peculiarity of these locks are their attachments, the two lock screws entering on lockplate side of pistols and engaging with plates on opposite sides, upon which are mounted belt-hooks.

Length (a) 24.4″, (b) 24.9″. Weight (a) 5 lb. 1.76 oz.; (b) 5 lb. 2.8 oz. Calibre .615″.

From the Bernal Collection (*Christie's*, 1855; *Lot* 2224).

(*Illustrated, Plate X*)

113—Flintlock Pistol *Italian, End XVII Century*

Typical late Brescian pistol of Cominazzo style of decoration and of good quality.

[*Continued*

113—*Concluded*

Barrel round, with short ribbed octagonal portion at breech; transverse bands divide round and octagonal portions.

Stock of walnut with slight carving along barrel and ramrod grooves, and at ramrod socket. Late type pistol grip, with small ovoid pommel; steel cap chiseled *à jour* in arabesque of fruit, flowers, and monsters. A similar design used for openwork steel plaques which are inlaid on sides of grip, as top-strap and trigger escutcheons, and as lock counter-plate and forestock band. Trigger of flat steel, behind which is welded a coiled dolphin-serpent, carved in the round. Trigger-guard partly *à jour* and partly carved in relief with floral arabesques; a forward extension is chiseled *à jour* like butt-cap. Ramrod socket and sleeve chiseled in relief with floral patterns.

Lockplate, cock, and pan have floral engraving. Frizzen develops small ornamental excresences at center of frizzen proper and at elbow. Lockplate engraved "Gio Batta Tani B——a." Lock may have once been a snaphaunce, since converted to a flintlock. Interior of lock plainly but neatly finished (main and trigger-springs slightly carved), and in perfect condition.

Length 19.1″. Weight 1 lb. 10.56 oz. Calibre .535″.

(*Illustrated, Plate XI*)

114—Snaphaunce Pistol *Italian, End XVII Century*

Barrel one-third octagon with transverse carved band at junction of the two portions. Slight engraving of leaf motive.

Stock of dark walnut carved in low relief with leaves and busts. Fittings of carved steel; grips short, butt-cap in low relief, with semi-human figures and bust of stern, sharp-nosed female. Lock counter-plate and plaque on upper grip in relief openwork, with same bust, semi-human figures, and monsters. The bust appears again in relief on trigger-guard and ramrod socket. Fore- and rear-tips of trigger-guard extensions openwork relief of palmettes and monsters. Trigger-guard proper bears the bust above mentioned, also two faces. Trigger carved as a leaf. Ramrod sleeves of turned pillar-form. Original ramrod (repaired) with attached worm, horn end, and steel tip. Flat belt-hook, with leaf-shaped finial and engraved point, ornamented with carving in relief.

160.—

[*Continued*

114

113

115

115

116

116

114—*Concluded*

Lock of ornate design. Lockplate bears semi-human figures, cock, a face and scrolls (two scrolls act as reinforcements at flexures); false tumbler screw-head as cherubic face, which also appears as head of frizzen-screw. Pan-end bears a moustached male face, pan-cover thumbpiece formed as crouching lion. Frizzen pillar elaborately carved with floral scrolls, and face. Frizzen-spring also carved, especially at finial. On the pan-cover, engraved inscription "41 dormesamor (?)", supposed to indicate that bore took a ball weighing forty-one to a given weight of lead. Slight carving on edge of mainspring. Unusual mechanism of sear and lock-trigger.

Length 15.8″. Weight 1 lb. 6.45 oz. Calibre .45″.

From the Henri and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XI*)

115—Flintlock Pistols (Pair) *German, Early XVIII Century*

An extraordinarily elaborate pair of pistols, the stocks of which are in brilliant condition.

Barrels one-third octagon, with deeply moulded band at beginning of round section.

360.— Stocks of walnut, completely covered with inlay of white horn and mother-of-pearl, in conventional floral arabesque with figures of birds, dogs, hares and squirrels. Inlay so profuse that it is hardly possible to see color of wood. Bone forestock tips and ramrod sockets, engraved with crude palmette motives. Fittings of bright steel. Fore-tips of trigger guards pierced in conventional openwork design. Ramrods with bone tips.

Locks of simple construction; edges and finials of frizzen-springs slightly carved. Round-surfaced cocks of early form. Bone hammer-protectors.

Length 19.1″. Weight (a) 1 lb. 13.18 oz.; (b) 1 lb. 12.63 oz. Calibre .523″.

(*Illustrated, Plate XI*)

116—Flintlock Pistols (Pair)

French, First Half XVIII Century

260.—

Elaborately decorated pair of large and sturdy pistols.

Barrels round (sides flattened at breech) with double top rib. Top of barrels decorated half-way forward from the breech by carving in relief of masks, busts and figures against a gilded background. Similar decoration also around front sight and on top-strap.

Stocks of walnut (one broken at grip and skilfully repaired) with enlarged pommels; rather long grips. Carved on forestocks and around top-straps with floral scrolls in low relief. Butt-cap, trigger-guard, lock counter-plate and plate on top of grip, elaborately carved in low relief in pseudo-classical designs of figures, armor, masks, etc., against a gilded background; so also trigger escutcheons and ramrod sockets. Ramrod sleeves of faceted steel; ramrods with steel tips. One of the decorative motives of inlay of grip is a marquis's coronet.

Locks large, elaborately decorated in relief carving against gold to conform with the stock mountings in similar design of flowers, armor, figures, and masks.

Length 20″. Weight (a) 2 lb. 9.44 oz.; (b) 2 lb. 8.48 oz. Calibre .665″.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XI*)

117—Rampart Gun *Italian, about* 1620

230.—

Of large bore, the stock roughly hewn; trigger and guard missing; the wheellock has two cocks; barrel, octagonal about one-third its length, the remainder cylindrical, is inscribed LAZARINO COMINAZZO.

118—Wheellock Pistol *Brescian, First Half XVII Century*

975.—

Of the artists who made the famed Brescian firearms, none are so well known as the Cominazzo family, including, as generally supposed, a father Lazaro, a son Lazarino, and innumerable descendants and imitators who usually signed their works with the name of the son. The present specimen bears that of the father, however, and is of a quality worthy of all but his finest work. A remarkable gun with identical signature is in the Met-

[*Continued*

118—*Concluded*

tropolitan Museum of Art (formerly in the Duc de Dino collection). The technique of its decoration differs from that of this pistol and from most of the Brescian work, for openwork carving is not employed, all ornament being carving in the round or low relief. However, besides the signature, there are distinct points of resemblance with this pistol, notably the form of the transverse band at the breech of the barrel.

Barrel octagonal, the three upper surfaces rounded and provided with longitudinal ribs, giving the effect of a round barrel. Triple transverse bands at breech and muzzle. Long top strap with worn twist engraving. Along top of barrel at breech the inscription "Lazari Cominaz."

Stock of walnut, slightly carved; butt in form of elongated octagon. Decoration of ajouré steel plaques in designs of foliate scrolls, monsters, and flowers, these plaques being inlaid as butt plate, around the grip at the butt, as top strap escutcheon extending far down grip, as lock counter-plate, trigger escutcheon, forestock bands,—one including forward ramrod sleeve,—and forestock tip. A solid band of steel at edge of butt engraved with leaves, flowers, and border lines. Trigger finely turned with acanthus leaf decoration in relief, trigger guard relatively broad, with acanthus leaves in relief at ends, engraved leaf motifs at sides, and the uniform openwork design in center. Forestock tip with flat band engraved with scale pattern in front of ajouré portion. Original ramrod with ferrule for attachment of worm, and with head in turned design like trigger, also with relief of acanthus leaves.

Lock of typical form, simple but elegant. Lockplate of graceful curved lines with palmette-shaped finial. Wheel, very narrow, on outside of lockplate, guarded by a carved steel ring. Hand-operated pan-cover return, cock of typical shape, with pillar carved in round, upper shaft square, jaws thin, the lower movable, the upper developing a short process, carved as an eagle's head. Cock has no bridle. Pan-cover, pan, wheel-guard, ring and cock-pillar carved with leaf designs in relief, edge of cock-spring also slightly carved. Interior of lock plainly but finely finished. The wheel bridle is a beautiful example of forging, with finely carved surfaces and scrolls.

Length 16.4″. Weight 1 lb. 11.28 oz. Calibre .58″.

(*Illustrated, Plate XII*)

119—Flintlock Pistols (Pair)

Brescian, Second Half XVII Century

A magnificent pair of flintlocks of Cominazzo type. Long barrels (15.6″). Rear third octagonal, with slightly raised longitudinal ribs; forward two-thirds sixteen-sided, with transverse band at junction, and raised flange at muzzle. A similar flange at the breech, with the name "Lazarino Cominazzo."

1350.—

Stocks of walnut (one forestock repaired), slightly carved on forestock and around lockplate, and with elaborate fittings in steel either ajouré or chiseled in relief. Those in former technique include forestock tips, forestock bands, lock counterplates, trigger and top-strap escutcheons, and sheathings of butts. The unperforated pieces are ramrod tips, ramrod sleeves, trigger-guards and pommels. Motives throughout are floral arabesques, pommels and trigger-guards, including also monster-heads. Screws attaching pommels have heads in form of coiled serpents. Ramrod tips finely carved in acanthus motives. Triggers carved in the round as fantastic snakes or dolphins.

Locks of early form. Lockplates chased with floral arabesques, rear extremities developing finials in form of flowers. Cock screw-heads carved as twining snakes with arabesque backgrounds. Cock-shafts flat, with reinforcements at both flexures, those at the lower developing as flowers. Cocks chased to match lockplates. Pan-covers and frizzens well forged; frizzen-cams as a floral scroll. Slight engraving on pans, covers and frizzens. Both locks have properly fitting flints.

Length (over all) (a) 22.8″; (b) 22.7″. Weight (a) 1 lb. 13.28 oz.; (b) 14.16 oz. Calibre .525″.

(*Illustrated, Plate XIII*)

120—Belt *Polish (?), XVI (XVII ?) Century*

25.—

The leather is modern; the mounts, which are original, consist of copper-gilt rosette-shaped ornaments, some of them inset with colored paste, together with the two ornate buckles.

121—Colletin *German, About* 1540

50.—

Of three lames both in front and back, and two shoulder plates on each side; collar defense roped, hinged at the side and secured by peg. Armorer's mark on lower right side of front.

122—Colletin *German, XVI Century*

90.— Collar of two plates, with roped border, hinged at the side; gorget and nape defense of two plates each; buckle on each side in shoulder region.

123—Collar of Chain Mail *Oriental (?), XVI Century*

25.— Made of circular links, round in section, each one of which is riveted.

124—Breastplate *German, About* 1540

115.— Of globose form, with converging ridges median and lateral; has lance-rest and bears the Nuremberg mark; plain turnover and gussets; following upper border of breastplate is a groove which dips to form a V-shaped figure at the sides; in the center etched figure of a knight in armor kneeling before the Crucifix (etching executed in the last century); placcate riveted to lower part of breastplate; taces of three lames.

Note: The groove originally dipped forming a V-shaped figure at the center, but this had been hammered out and the surface etched.

From the Franz Joseph Wirtz Collection (Cologne, 1897; *Lot* 702. *fig.*).

125—Backplate *German,* 1540

40.— Borders roped, and following curve of neck and armpits are double grooves which dip at the top to form a V.

126—Shoulder and Upper Arm Defenses (Pair) *Spanish,* 1610

85.— Of twelve lames each studded with steel round-headed rivets. At the back engraved circles enclosing a floriate design and ornamented with rivets.

127—Arm and Shoulders (Pair) *German, XVII Century*

115.— Shoulders of eight lames each, with fan-shaped folding armpit defenses of five lames each. Each arm defense consists of the following parts riveted together; coude of three plates, rerebrace of two plates and vambrace of two plates hinged at the side and secured by peg.

Note: The arm defense is secured to shoulder defense by strap and peg which passes through perforation. The lower lame of rerebrace slides around in a groove. The left one was made in the last century to correspond with the genuine arm and shoulder.

128—Arm and Shoulder Defenses (Pair) *German, About* 1540

Upper arm and shoulder of six plates secured by sliding rivets and straps; rerebrace of one plate; elbow defense of five plates, the main one with fan-plate and ornamented with incised lines; a screw, for securing reinforcing plate, projects from left fan-plate; hinged vambrace.

210.—

129—Chamfron *Turkish*, 1500

With strong median ridge; at upper end an embossed cross piece, above which projects a flat semi-circular steel plate, and above that a triangular boss. Edge of chamfron perforated with small openings for attaching the lining.

45.—

130—Breastplate, Gothic *French, Earlier Than* 1500

Of globose form, with heavy angular turnovers at top and sides; in neck region a turning pin for securing chin piece of salade.

150.—

131—Pikeman's Helmet *English*, 1675

Rounded bowl with broad umbril forged in two pieces; a slot for sliding nasal defense (missing) riveted to bowl; "fan-tail" neck defense of three lames riveted to bowl; brass rivets follow border of bowl and peak, and neck defense studded with brass rivets; leather lining of neck guard still remains.

65.—

Described and illustrated in "The Ancestor," October, 1902.

From the T. G. Nevill Collection.

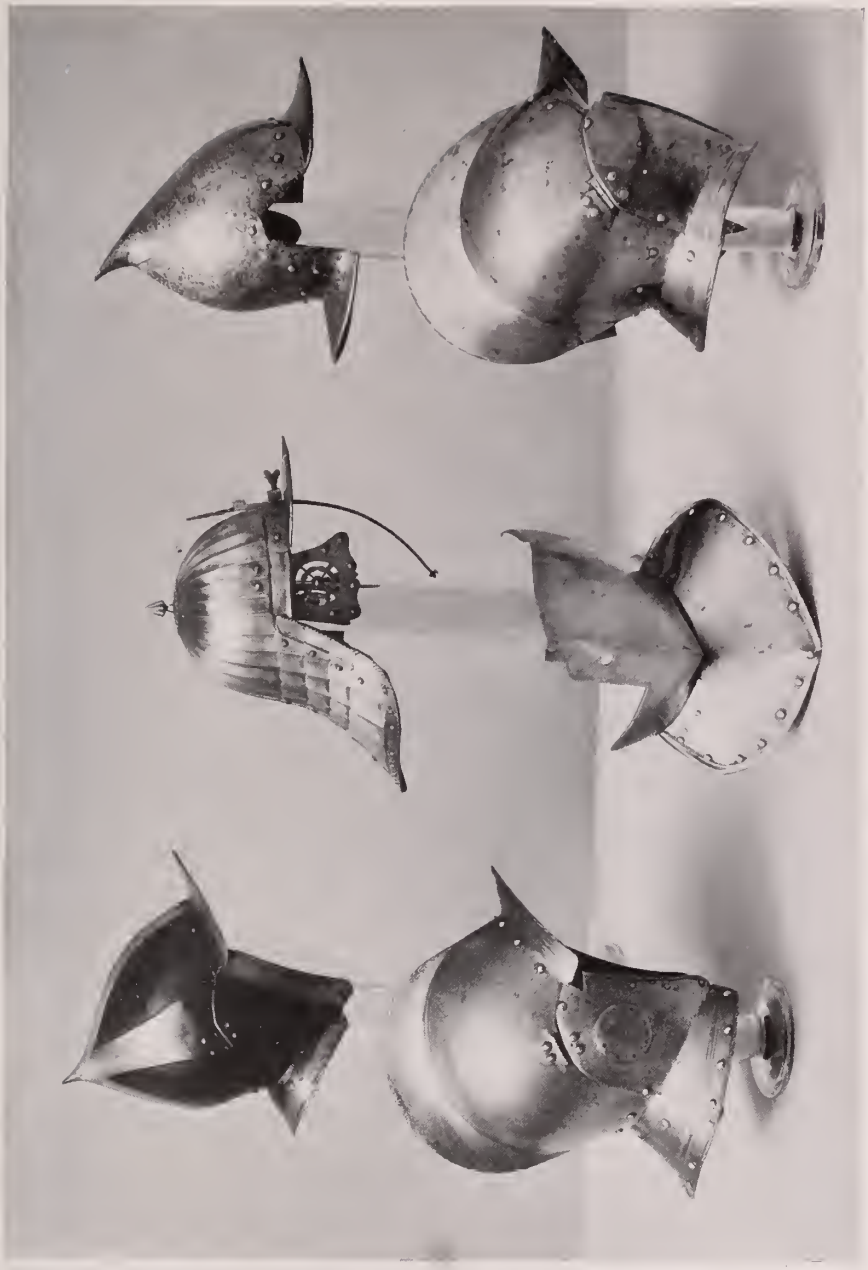
132—Burganet *German*, 1575

Bowl with slightly roped comb 2″ high and pointed umbril; hinged ear-pieces decorated with slightly raised disks pierced with circular openings; above the ear-pieces slightly projecting plates with serrated edges; neck defense of one plate pivoted to base of bowl.

100.—

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XIV*)



135
133

136
137

134
132

133—Burganet *German or Swiss*, 1540

Rounded bowl with comb 2½″ high, forged from one piece; plume-holder riveted to left side of bowl; a row of rivets for securing lining strap follows border of bowl; pointed umbril and nape defense riveted to bowl.

100.—

(*Illustrated, Plate XIV*)

134—Burganet, Black and White *German*, 1550

Conical bowl, slightly ridged on four sides, terminates in an acute point and is forged of one piece with the pointed umbril; to left side of bowl is pivoted a plume-holder; ear-pieces hinged at sides; nape defense pivoted to base of bowl; retains original lining.

110.—

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XIV*)

135—Cabasset *North Italian*, 1570

Gracefully fashioned pear-shaped bowl forged in two pieces terminates in a tall curved stem; surface etched with bands of leafage, between which emblematic figures of Fortune and Mars.

250.—

Exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

From the Seymour Lucas Collection (*Christie's*, 1903; *Lot* 25. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate XIV*)

136—Lobster-tail Burganet *Probably from Hermannstadt*, 1640

Spherical bowl, with rosette-like decoration at summit surmounted by a fluted cone, is decorated with radiating rows of fluting; peaked umbril and "fan-tail" neck defense of four lames riveted to bowl; nasal defense slides through slot in umbril and secured by a screw; the hinged ear-pieces are not contemporary. The fluted enrichment of this burganet is a survival of the Maximilian armor (1500-1540).

40.—

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XIV*)

137—Reinforcing Guard for Chin and Neck

German, Late XVI Century

105.—

Shaped to fit the front of bowl of a tilting helmet. Of two plates; upper plate has a circular opening for the screw bolt for fastening to the helmet; a row of rivets which secures part of the original lining strap follows the border of gorget.

From the Gimbel Collection (*Berlin*, 1904; *Lot* 107. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate XIV*)

138—Cabasset *Swiss*, 1570

95.—

Pear-shaped bowl, terminating in a solid curved stem, forged from a single piece. Brim slightly drooping, with roped border; around base of bowl a row of holes for rivets which secured lining strap.

(*Illustrated, Plate XV*)

139—Burganet *Italian*, 1600

230.—

Bowl forged in two pieces with low comb slightly roped, at base of which is riveted a plume-holder; pointed umbril riveted to forehead plate; forehead plate, ventail and bevor pivoted at sides; narrow neck plates riveted to base of bowl and mentonnière; all parts engraved with bands.

(*Illustrated, Plate XV*)

140—Burganet *German, About* 1540

170.—

Spherical bowl forged in one piece with umbril; cheek pieces hinged at the sides and joined together at chin by a turning pin; gorget with roped border of two plates on each side in front and two plates in back; bowl and umbril pierced with circular holes which are in pairs, for attaching the lining.

(*Illustrated, Plate XV*)

140
139

143
138

142
141

141—Armet-à-Rondelle *Italian, XV Century*

Ovoid bowl with keel ridge at summit of which is a keyhole perforation; a plate, with initials G P scratched upon it, riveted to back of bowl; pointed visor (repaired) forged in one piece with ventail, has two horizontal slits for ocularia below which are circular perforations for breathing; visor and mentonnière pivoted at sides; gorget plates missing.

240.—

Note: An authentic armet-à-rondelle of the fifteenth century; the helmet was altered by riveting plate to back of bowl, in the sixteenth century when it was used in the river jousting, or Giuoco del Ponte, of Pisa.

(*Illustrated, Plate XV*)

142—Helmet with Pièce de Renfort *French, XVII Century*

Bowl with median ridge 1⅞″ high is forged in two pieces; to the left side of bowl is riveted a strong reinforcing plate; mentonnière pivoted at sides; gorget of one plate each front and back; visor lacking; a row of brass rivets for attaching lining strap follows border of colletin.

120.—

Note: Helmets of this type are often referred to as Savoyard, since they are best known from the large series in the Arsenal at Geneva dating from the time of the Escalade of this city in 1602. cf. Emile Demole—*Souvenirs de l'Escalade de 1602 conservés à la Salle des Armures, Musée d'Art et d'Histoire de la ville de Genève.* Genève, 1922.

(*Illustrated, Plate XV*)

143—Tilting Helmet *English (?), 1560*

Bowl with high roped comb at base of which is brass escutcheon of plume-holder; around base of bowl a row of rivets for securing lining strap; visor with two horizontal slits for ocularia extends backward over the forehead; on right side a circular perforation for the projecting pin which aided in raising the visor; ventail, which has a series of circular perforations on the right side, was held down by means of an eyed pin and hook; visor, ventail and mentonnière pivoted at sides; gorget plates missing; helmet closed by a strap and buckle. Weight 3.4 Kg.

50.—

Note: Similar helmets occurred in the Pembroke Armoury at Wilton House.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XV*)

144—Salade *Italian*, 1490

Spherical bowl with low roped comb, decorated on each side and along the border with etched bands of foliate designs; on each side of bowl a circular medallion enclosing the head of a man; around bowl a row of rivets for attaching lining; back of bowl repaired.

425.—

From the Max Kuppelmayr Collection (*Cologne*, 1895; *Lot* 80. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate XVI*)

145—Archer's Pate-defense *German, XV Century*

Low bowl slightly ridged; on left side two rounded indentations which have been made by blows with some blunt weapon, also traces of brazing with copper, the ancient method of repairing; following lower border a row of holes for fastening the lining.

30.—

From the Gimbel Collection (*Berlin*, 1904; *Lot* 36. *fig.*).

146—Bowl of Bascinet *French*, 1400

Conical bowl with median ridge back and front; several of the vervelles to which was secured the camail (neck and shoulder defense of chain mail) and one of the swivels for the visor remain.

220.—

Note: In the last century this rare helmet appears to have been used as a well-bucket; its sides have been pierced for attaching handle.

(*Illustrated, Plate XVI*)

147—Chapel-de-fer *Spanish*, 1475

Bowl of pear-shaped form with median ridge terminating in a hollow stem; drooping brim with inward-turned border; around base of bowl holes for rivets which secured the lining, as well as ornamental bands (lacking; probably of copper gilt) on the outside. Armorer's mark of Castile,—and of triple-proof.

000.—

From the von Miller Collection (*Cf. Bassermann-Jordan, "Die Kunstsammlung des Kgl. Professors Dr. Wilhelm von Miller in München." München*, 1906. No. 263, pl. XIX).

(*Illustrated, Plate XVI*)

148—Maximilian Armet *German*, 1515

Spherical bowl with low roped comb on each side of which are broad shallow flutings; a pair of twin holes on each side of bowl for lining laces; a plate riveted to back of bowl. Visor of peaked form (*bec de passero*), with horizontal eye-slits below which are circular openings for breathing; visor and chin piece pivoted at sides and held down when closed by spring pins; gorget of one plate each front and back with roped border.

25.—

From the Marquis de Belleval Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XVI*)

149—Maximilian Armet *German*, 1520-30

Bowl with low roped comb on each side of which a row of fluting; a row of rivets for attaching lining strap follows border of bowl; on either side of bowl twin holes for laces; visor with two horizontal eye-slits, the edges of which are roped; ventail broken into vertical bands, separated from one another by ridges of roping, with rows of circular openings between them for ventilation; cheek pieces with circular perforations in ear region are hinged at sides and held together at chin by an eyed pin and hook; edge of overlapping chin piece serrated; base of helmet grooved so that the helmet could revolve about the gorget.

625.—

From the Rudolf Kuppelmayr Collection (*Munich*, 1897; *III. Abteilung, Lot* 121. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate XVI*)

150—Maximilian Armet *German*, 1515

Spherical bowl with low broad comb on each side of which are broad shallow flutings; a row of rivets extends around bowl for attaching strap to which the original wadded lining is sewn; eight pairs of twin holes at top and sides of bowl for the lining laces; visor of bellows form of five ridges, with two horizontal slits for ocularia and below these sixteen narrow slits for breathing purposes. Visor with the stamp of Nuremberg, is pivoted at the side, and held down when closed by spring pins; cheek pieces hinged at sides and held together at chin by staple. Base of helmet grooved so that the helmet could revolve about the gorget.

550.—

From the de Cosson (*Christie's*, 1890; *Lot* 149) *and Clements Collections.*

(*Illustrated, Plate XVI*)

148
146

149
147

150
144

151—Chapel-de-fer *Austrian or German*, 1480-1510

Hemispherical bowl with deep channels radiating from the center; slightly drooping brim has an outward-turned border; on left side of bowl three plume-holders; row of brass-capped rivets, which secure part of the lining strap, follows contour of brim.

150.—

Note: This helmet is not guaranteed as authentic; Sir Guy Laking, however, accepted it as of the period and illustrated it, *op. cit.*, vol. II, fig. 420|

From the Max Kuppelmayr Collection (*Cologne*, 1895; *Lot* 76. *fig.*).

152—Complete Suit of Black and White Armor *German*, 1580

Decorated with fleurs-de-lys and embossed bands of conventional wave pattern; edges ornamented with roping.

Consisting of:

Burganet: Bowl, with high comb, at base of which a plume-holder, forged in two pieces; cheek pieces hinged at sides; umbril pivoted at sides; neck defense of one plate; falling buffe of three plates.

900.—

Breastplate: Pronounced median ridge, roped turnover and gussets; taces of three lames; tassets of twelve lames each.

Rondels: Embossed cone in center, with embossed scroll ornament following border.

Backplate with embossed fleur-de-lys in center and embossed scroll ornament following border.

Gorget: Of two plates in front and one in back.

Shoulder defenses of six lames each; *arm defenses—coude* of three plates each, *rerebrace* of two plates each, *vambrace* hinged at side and secured by pin.

Gauntlets with pointed cuffs; metacarpal defense of five plates; fleur-de-lys embossed on metacarpal plates and cuff; roped knuckle guard; hinged thumb; scale fingers.

Jambs and *sollerets*: Jambs of two plates hinged at side and secured to knee defense by turning pin. Sollerets of eight lames each.

Note: Authentic elements of this suit are: Burganet, breast and back, taces, colletin, shoulder and upper arm plates.

(*Illustrated, Plate XVII*)

153—Complete Armor *German*, 1560

Decorated with borders of wave pattern ("Fisch-blasen" ornament of German authors) outlined in black.

2550.—

Consisting of:

Burganet: Pointed bowl with acorn at apex and slightly ridged on four sides. Ear-pieces hinged and ornamented with embossed quatrefoil. Neck defense of one plate. Casque has broad pointed umbril, with armorer's mark, pivoted at sides.

Gorget: Of six plates. hinged at side and secured by peg; spring pin on each shoulder for securing arms.

Breastplate: Of peascod type, with laminated gussets; breastplate and gussets have strong, slightly roped turnover. Breastplate etched with scene of a man in armor kneeling before a crucifix; masses of clouds in the background; over the crucifix the inscription INRI, and above the figure of the man a scroll inscribed: "Unversucht ist unerfahren" (Untried is inexperienced). The authenticity of this etched picture, which is admirably executed, is not guaranteed. *Braconnière* of two lames. *Tassets*: Of six lames each. *Backplate* with garde-reins.

Arm Defenses: Upper arms of seven lames each; elbow defenses secured to vambraces which are hinged at sides.

Note: The gauntlets, thigh, knee, and leg defenses were made in the last century to complete the present decorative harness.

From the Franz Joseph Wirtz (*Cologne*, 1897; *Lot* 699. *fig.*) *and Karl Junckerstorff* (*Cologne*, 1905; *Lot* 6. *pl. V*) *Collections.*

(*Illustrated, Plate XVIII*)

154—Back of a Brigandine *Burgundian or French*, 1470-1500

Of overlapping steel plaques riveted to linen cloth; the plaques beveled at edges and corners to diminish the friction on garment worn under it; the plaques overlying the spinal column scalloped at upper edges.

200.—

From the Lipperheide Collection (*Munich*, 1909; *Lot* 31. *Pl. VI*).

155 155A

155—Chain Mail Sleeve *Italian, Early XVI Century*

Fine steel riveted links. A precisely similar sleeve is worn in a portrait by Moroni in the National Gallery, London.

130.—

From the collection of Sir Edward Barry, Bart., Ockwells Manor, Bray.

(*Illustrated*)

155A—Chain Mail Sleeve *Italian, Early XVI Century*

Fine steel riveted links; in shoulder region the links are heavier and closely "woven," so that it was not necessary to wear a shoulder defense of plate.

275.—

Note: Splendid examples of double mail (mail made of wide links which leave practically no opening).

From the collection of Sir Edward Barry, Bart., Ockwells Manor, Bray.

(*Illustrated*)

156—Stothard, Charles Alfred. The monumental effigies of Great Britain; selected from our cathedrals and churches, for the purpose of bringing together and preserving correct representations of the best historical illustrations extant, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Henry the Eighth. By C. A. Stothard. With historical descriptions and notes by Alfred John Kempe. A new edition, with large additions by John Hewitt.

35.—

London, Chatto & Windus, 1876. 199 pp. 144 pls. 4°.

Stothard's work will always remain the authority on monumental effigies in Great Britain. The lithographs of these effigies, from the viewpoints of accuracy and quality, have never been equalled, and they are invaluable for the study of armor.

SECOND AND LAST SESSION

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 28, 1925

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

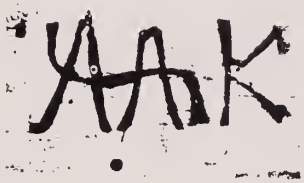
Catalogue Numbers 157 to 311 inclusive

157—Battle-axe *Norwegian, XV Century*

27.50 Blade with crescentic edge; original haft.

158—War-axe *Baltic Provinces, XVII Century*

27.50 Axe with crescentic edge; flattened leaf-shaped spike; original shaft inscribed with initials A A K.



159—War-axe *German, XV Century*

Slightly curving edge deeply cusped on lower edge of blade, which is pierced with cruciform opening. Opposite blade a four-sided beak. Original shaft. Armorer's marks.

.5.— *From the Gimbel Collection* (*Berlin*, 1904; *Lot* 685. *fig.*).

160—Miner's Pick and Axe *German, XVII Century*

50.— Blade, with convex edge, cusped on upper and lower edges; opposite blade a lance-shaped beak, the beak and blade being forged of one piece and attached to haft by iron straps which extend along the haft and terminate in Gothic ornamented ends. Two armorer's marks on blade.

161—Axe *Baltic, XVII Century*

50.— Rectangular blade with slightly curved cutting edge, bevelled on one side and flat on the other; upper and side borders stamped with a crescentic repeat ornament.

162—Broad Axe *German, XV Century*

55.— Blade quadrangular, with cutting edge slightly curved; on the back a low hammer-like eminence.

163—War-axe *Danish, XII Century*

55.— Blade with crescentic edge; long shank connecting blade with socket.

From the Gimbel Collection (*Berlin*, 1904; *Lot* 674).

164—Spurs (Pair) *Spanish, XVII Century*

65.— Of pierced steel and inlaid with brass plaques chased; rowels with scrolls of steel between the pivots.

165—Spurs (Five) *Italian, XV Century*

22.50 Three of the spurs have long necks for reaching under the horse armor. Rare types.

166—Stirrup Plate *Italian, XVI Century*

25.— Of embossed bronze representing Hercules and the Nemean lion, lion's head, grotesques and foliation; traces of original gilding remain.

An excellent specimen of Renaissance embossed work.

167—Gothic Lock of Chest and Key *German, XV Century*

210.— Lockplate ornamented with angular border in which appear rosettes and terminal heads; the upper part of the lockplate ornamented with band of rosettes and fleurs-de-lys *ajouré*.

168—Man Catcher (Catch-pole) *German, XVIII Century*

80.— Narrow U-shaped band to the upper part of which, on each side, is pivoted a curved strip of metal; these are forced to join each other at the center by means of a spring. Used instead of handcuffs by sheriffs.

Note: For similar Man Catchers, cf. J. Schwietering, "Menschenfänger und Fangeisen," *Zeitschrift für historische Waffenkunde*, 1916, Vol. 7, pp. 140-143, 6 figs.; ibid., 1918, vol. 8, p. 35, fig.

169—Spanner *Italian, XVII Century*

30.— End opposite spanner terminates in a pierced rosace which merges into a screw-driver.

170—Spanner and Screw-driver *Italian, XVII Century*

15.— Of steel with chiseled foliate design; moulded knob in center of handle around which rotates the ring for suspending. One end terminates in a drill, the other in a screw-driver.

171—Spanner and Powder Measure Combined *Italian, XVII Century*

30.— Of bright steel; the shank is hollow, in it moves a piston, notched and numbered, so that by pressing a spring on outside of shank the piston may be changed up or down and the amount of powder thus be regulated for a charge.

172—Combination Tool *English, XVII Century*

0.— Sides chiseled with grotesque faces. In this little tool are combined a hammer, screw-driver, pliers, a short and a long picker for freeing the touch-hole, a corkscrew, long screw for cleaning the gun barrel, etc.

173—Primer, Spanner and Ramrod *English, XVII Century*

10.— Of brown steel, the primer heart-shaped and attached to one end of ramrod, the other end of the rod hollow and "threaded" for a screw now missing, to withdraw the charge or to clean the barrel. Similar specimen in Metropolitan Museum of Art.

From the Homer B. Dixon Collection.

173A—Gothic Hunting Knife *Austrian, XV-XVI Century*

Sheath of wood, decorated with steel bands pierced with Gothic patterns. Large, broad blade, pentagonal in shape; grip restored. There are openings in the sheath for other and smaller knives, which are missing. Armorer's mark on blade of knife.

65.—

174—Morning Star *Swiss, XVII Century*

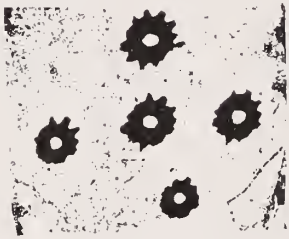
Wooden shaft ends in wooden ball with iron bands at tip and base; around ball and around each of the iron bands, project three pyramidal points and a pyramidal spike 6½″ long from the end. Original shaft 75″ long.

30.—

175—Shafted Weapon *Swiss, XV-XVI Century*

Blade of irregular form with straight upper edge and recurved beak; tang of blade fits into bifurcated haft and is secured by bolts; armorer's marks on each side.

35.—



176—Spiess *Swiss, XIII-XIV Century*

Lance-shaped blade, 13″ long, merges at base into a socket 5½″ long with lateral triangular blunt projections.

60.—

177—Pike *German, XVI Century*

Blade with median ridge, 1½″ at base, tapers to a point; at base of blade two lateral triangular blunt projections; rounded haft socket with straps; at junction of blade and haft socket is a ball.

55.—

178—Boar Spear *German, Early XVI Century*

Leaf-shaped blade (point broken), 10″ long; tapering octagonal socket from the sides of which project two prongs curving in opposite directions.

105.—

179—Halberd *North German, Late XVI Century*

210.— Blade with crescentic edge cusped at upper and lower edges and ornamented with circular perforations; recurved beak 6″ long; spike, 32″ long, of diamond section.

180—Halberd *South German, Late XVI Century*

90.— Blade deeply concave, cusped on upper and lower edges and ornamented with trefoil and acorn-shaped perforations; recurved beak pierced with trefoil; strong spike, 29″ long, of diamond section.

181—Halberd *German, Late XVI Century*

90.— Blade with crescentic edge cusped on the upper and lower edges and ornamented with groups of perforations; recurved beak stamped with armorer's mark; apical blade, diamond-shaped in section, 29″ long.

182—Halberd *Swiss (Solothurn), Early XVI Century*

25.— Blade with convex cutting edge and diverging beaks; apex, 10½″ long, with reinforced point. An extremely rare form.

Note: Similar halberds are in the Solothurn Arsenal. Cf. Wegeli, *Katalog der Waffensammlung im Zeughaus zu Solothurn*, 1905, No. 469. Pl. XI.

From the Max Kuppelmayr Collection (Cologne, 1895; Lot 407. fig.).

183—Ox-tongue Partisan *Italian, XVI Century*

00.— Tapering blade, 4½″ wide at base, 30″ long, strongly ridged at lower end; blade, of excellent quality, bearing an armorer's mark of a sword on each side, is ornamented with a pattern in punched work; socket faceted; haft decorated with old stuff and nails.

From the Duca d'Aosta Collection.

184—Korseke *Tyrolese, XV Century*

180.— Of primitive form; blade 20¼″ long, with low median ridge; from the base extends upward on each side a simple tapering prong; haft-socket faceted.

185—Korseke *Italian*, 1500

220.— Apical blade, 23″ long, with low median ridge; at its base two wide upward-curved prongs, double-edged with truncated tips; haft socket faceted; armorer's mark.

From the Clements Collection.

185A—Military Trident *Italian, Late XVI Century*

90.— Two flamboyant prongs between which arises a short spike diamond-shaped in section; all elements decorated with incised scrolls, strapwork and quatrefoils.

From the de Cosson Collection (*Christie's*, 1890; *Lot* 63).

186—Processional Axe *Frisian, XVI-XVII Century*

1100.— Rare form. Blade 21″ x 5″ wide, with flamboyant back and straight cutting edge; it terminates in a flamboyant spike 9½″ long, having a reinforced point. Tang fits down into haft which is 32″ long, carved with a design of overlapping leaves and at lower end an archaic lion's head with a protruding tongue of iron, the neck of the image being collared with a brass band. At upper end of haft are remains of the original "tassel."

Note: A similar weapon is in the Cleveland Museum. Cf. Gilchrist, *Catalogue of the Collection of Arms and Armor in the Cleveland Museum*, H-2, fig.

From the Zschille Collection (*where it was catalogued as a "Frisian Streitaxe"*). *Cf. Forrer, "Die Waffensammlung Zschille."* Vol. 2, pl. 165.

187—Hunting Knife *Italian, XVI Century*

17.50 Spirally twisted grip of horn ornamented with silver nails; triangular blade.

188—Dagger *English (or Italian), Middle XVI Century*

110.— Faceted cylindrical pommel; grip wire-bound; quillons drooping, with ring guard; blade 14½″ long, diamond section.

189—Dagger *Italian, Middle XVI Century*

Cylindrical, fluted pommel; wooden grip with part of wire wrapping; quillons drooping, with ring guard; blade 14″ long,
60.— diamond section.

From the Seymour Lucas Collection.

190—Dirk *Scottish, XVIII Century*

Grip of dark hard wood carved with Celtic strapwork designs and bound at each end with a brass band and studded with
45.— brass-headed nails. In the top a disk of ivory or bone. The blade, 11¼″ x 1½″, is channelled.

191—Left-handed Dagger *Italian, XVII Century*

Narrow blade 17″ long; plain guard with inner pierced shell; wooden grip and straight quillons.
40.—

From the T. G. Nevill Collection.

192—Dagger *Swiss or Spanish, XVI Century*

Oval, faceted pommel; wire-bound grip; curving quillons expanded at ends, and ring guard. Blade of flattened diamond
65.— section with short riasso on which armorer's marks. Sheath of wood covered with leather; steel mounts.

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

193—Left-handed Dagger *Italian, XVI Century*

Oval pommel; silver grip chased and engraved; quillons turn towards the point, thumb ring attached to quillons. Blade
90.— 12¼″ long, with double grooves on each face and pierced.

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

194—Plug Bayonet *English, XVII Century*

Grip of wood topped with a brass ferrule terminating in a representation of a soldier's head; quillons terminate in similar heads; flamboyant blade engraved on one side with the royal crown, on the other side—GOD SAVE KING JAMES THE 2ND. On each side the blade bears the mark of a crowned rose.

250.—

Note: A similar bayonet, but with straight blade, is in the Tower of London. Cf. Sir Sibbald David Scott, *The British Army*. London, 1868. Vol. 2, plate opposite p. 320.

The flamboyant blade type was probably carried by non-commissioned officers.

195—Spring Foining-dagger *Spanish (?), XVI Century*

Grip of hard dark wood, fluted and capped with a steel pommel; quillons, curving in opposite direction, terminate in small bulbs; below them a circular vamplate for parrying, and *pas-d'âne*. Blade composed of three points which can be gathered and held together by a latch near the upper end; when the latch is slid back the points spring apart, to aid its effectiveness in parrying a blade.

210.—

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

196—Dagger *French*, 1300

Blade, tang and pommel forged from one piece; pommel formed by a flattened strip of steel forming an oblong loop; tang pierced with several openings for rivets for fastening the grip; upper ends of blade pierced for securing an ornamental guard; double-edged blade 9¼″ long, with two blood grooves on each side, tapers to a point.

100.—

Found in an excavation on Montmartre, Paris.

Similar to sword No. 98, *q.v.*

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

197—Knife *Probably Catalonian, XVII Century*

Grip of dark wood, ornamented with brass plates and lobed at upper end. Blade, 10″ x 1⅜″, tapers to a point; it is deeply grooved, has two strong ridges longitudinally; midway of the back it is cut out to form two dolphins, on the upper end are etched scrolls of floral designs on each side and among them are inserted brass figures of animals with human faces; upper end also cut out with figure of a dragon.

45.—

Note: The holes in the blade were used as the needle holes for sewing sails.

198—Stiletto with Sheath *Italian, XVII Century*

Hilt of chiseled steel,—represents two monkeys, one standing on the head of the other; short quillons, terminating in monkey heads. Triangular blade tapers to a point; plain steel sheath.

55.—

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

199—Stiletto with Sheath *French*, 1625

Grip of bright steel chiseled with acanthus leaves, and pommel in form of coronet of a French marquis; quillons chiseled with a leaf decoration and terminating in chiseled flattened disks; blade, quadrangular at the hilt end, then diamond in section, tapers to a point; black leather sheath with steel mountings. Blade stamped with armorer's mark.

70.—

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

200—Stiletto *Italian*, 1600

Chiseled steel hilt, the grip formed of numerous discoidal pieces, chiseled, and not secured to the tang, but can be turned around it; spherical pommel, chiseled; quillons with discoidal ends, also chiseled. Blade, 6¾″ long, of flat diamond section.

90.—

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

201—STILETTO *Italian*, 1600

Grip of balustrade form, chiseled with acanthus leaf; pommel and quillons olive-shaped and chiseled with acanthus leaf and spirals. Blade of triangular section and graduated with lines across one side.

75.—

Note: Stilettoes were graduated from 1 to 120, and were apparently used to measure the calibre of cannon, or to give the cannon the angle of elevation. As the size of the scale varied in length on different blades, Angelucci (1865, Cassone, Torino) concluded that the markings were designed rather to satisfy some technical regulation than actually to serve for measurement.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

202—SHEATH OF LANDSKNECHT DAGGER *German*, 1520

Decorated with embossed busts, volutes, etc., and at ends and middle with steel spirals forming bold ridges around it. The wooden interior and the part of sheath for knife and fork are missing.

110.—

Exhibition of the Royal House of Tudor, 1890, *No.* 680.
From the de Cosson Collection (*Christie's*, 1890; *Lot* 77).

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

203—LANDSKNECHT DAGGER AND SHEATH *German*, 1540

Conical grip capped by circular steel plate decorated with incised lines and wrapped with copper wire; quillons with thumb ring terminate in knobs; blade, 10¼″ long, of flat diamond section, bears an armorer's mark; scabbard of steel decorated with embossed busts, volutes, etc., and at the ends and middle with steel spirals forming bold ridges around it; knife and pricker are missing.

200.—

Note: Daggers of this type figure in Holbein's portraits.

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

204—Cinquedea *Venetian*, 1500

Grip of wood, capped with arched band of gilt bronze, and attached to the tang by rivets having pierced heads. Along each side of the grip extends a bronze band with the initials in relief:—

525.—

C W L T V M T W

Blade (corroded by immersion under water) 21½″ long, broad at the hilt, tapers to a point, and with three channels on each side; traces of engraving and gilding.

Note: Object of great rarity.

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

205—Dagger *German*, 1490

Faceted pommel; grip lacking; short quillons; blade 9″ long, four-sided, and inlaid with gold (much of which has disappeared) in arabesques; an inscription in small Gothic letters, in gold, is illegible.

30.—

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

206—Dagger *English*, 1420

Horn grip (restored), eight-sided, and capped with bronze pommel; slightly curved flat bronze quillons; pommel and quillons decorated with incised lines; double-edged blade, 12½″ long, of flattened diamond section.

60.—

Note: Cf. Laking, *op cit.*, vol 3, p. 5, fig. 733.

Found in the Thames at Mortlake.

From the Sir Guy Francis Laking Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

207—"Kidney" Dagger *German*, 1490

Circular pommel forms a cap for the wooden grip; short drooping quillons; pommel and quillons of bronze decorated with in-

60.—

[*Continued*

207—*Concluded*

cised lines; blade, 7″ long, of diamond section, is flattened between the quillons, forming a ricasso.

Note: Cf. Dean, *Catalogue of a Loan Exhibition of Arms and Armor*, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1911, No. 153. fig.

From the Gimbel Collection (*Berlin*, 1904; *Lot* 518. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

208—Dagger *Burgundian*, 1470-80

Grip of knotted wood (boxwood?) capped with bronze circular pommel, faceted and decorated with incised lines; quillons of bronze, treated *en torsade* and decorated with incised lines; single-edged blade, 10¼″ long, of triangular section, the back, partly cut out in Gothic manner, tapers to a point. Armorer's mark in gold.

325.-

Note: Cf. Dean, *op. cit.*, No. 147. fig. Laking, *op. cit.*, vol. 3, p. 8, fig. 742.

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

209—"Kidney" Dagger *Flemish*, 1460

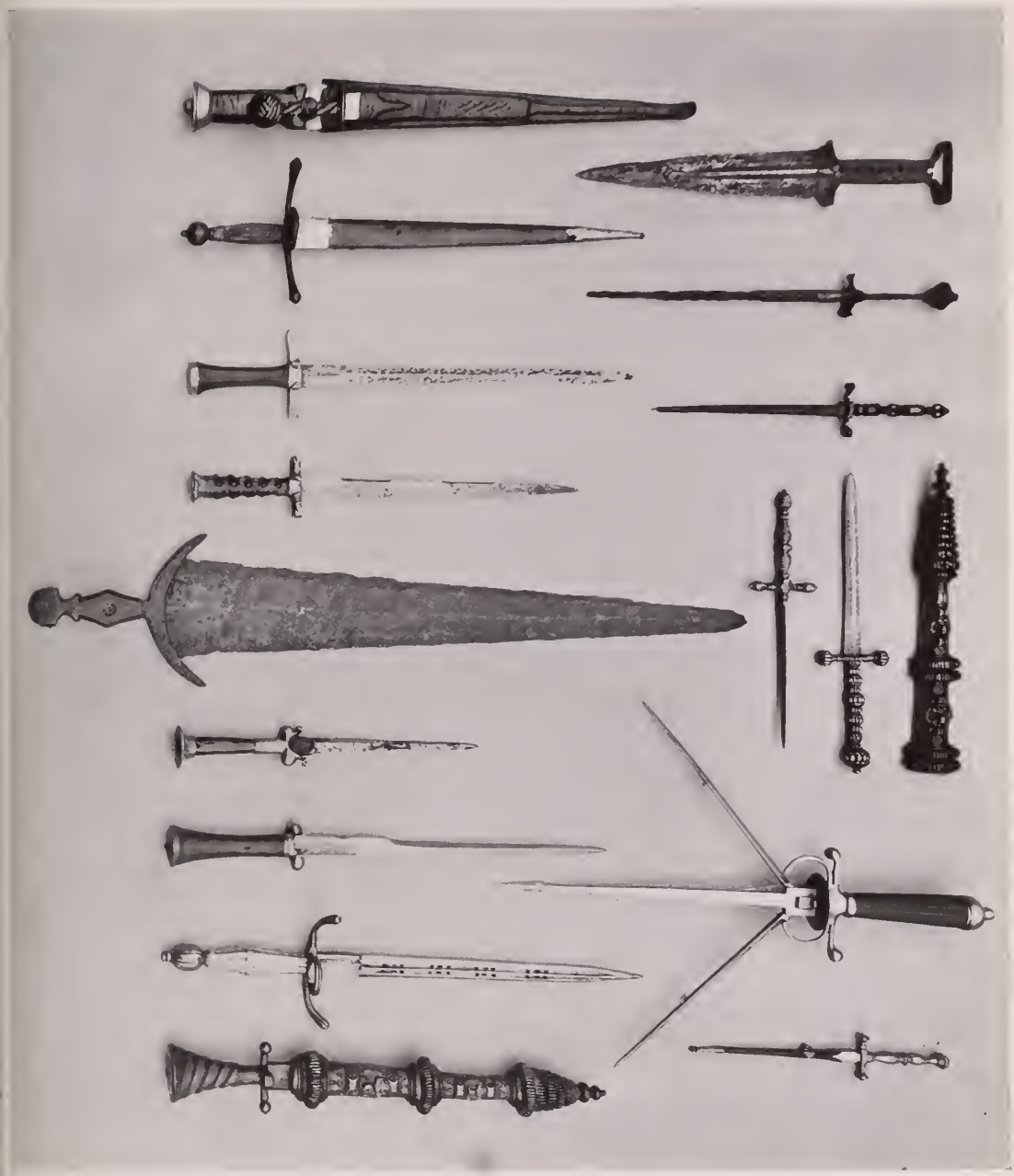
Circular steel pommel forming a cap which is recurved by a brass washer; grip of hard wood tapers from the pommel to the quillons; short drooping quillons end in semi-globular knobs; blade 11¾″ long, for 3½″ from quillons pentagonal in section, then quadrangular in section; blade just below quillons covered with brass sheathing on which are inscribed letters. Armorer's mark in brass. Grip and pommel cap added.

270.-

Cf. Laking, op. cit., vol. 3, p. 38. fig. 808.

From the Meyrick, Clements and Laking Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)



196
205
198
204
202
201
200
203
195
199

210—Highland Dirk (Biodag) *Scottish, XVI Century*

Original stamped leather sheath and small knife (sgian). Grip of dirk of boxwood carved with Celtic strapwork designs, and capped with a metal pommel of oval form (silver ?). Blade of acute triangular section, single-edged and broad-backed, running rapidly to a point. Sgian has a spiral boxwood grip, knobbed at top and middle, carved with interlacing Celtic device; blade double-edged. Sheath decorated with stamped designs and bears the initials I C. On its front a small pocket for the sgian.

225.—

Note: It is puzzling to assign dates to dirks of this type; as a rule they are more modern than their style indicates. The present specimen suggests an early period,—XV century; on the other hand, Drummond's *Ancient Scottish Weapons* pictures a somewhat similar dirk which bears the date 1680. Another example, in Lord Archibald Campbell's book, *Highland Dress, Arms and Ornament,* is dated 1540 on the authority of Seymour Lucas.

This is one of the rarest and most valuable objects in the present collection.

Cf. Dean, "Catalogue of a Loan Collection of Arms and Armor," Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1911, *No.* 157. *fig.*

From the collection of B. Homer Dixon, who bought it in Canada; illustrated and described in North's "Book of the Club of the True Highlander."

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XX*)

NOTE: THE KEASBEY GROUP OF EARLY HALBERDS IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE SERIES IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

211—Halberd *Swiss,* 1400

Blade with convex cutting edge; short apex with reinforced point is still a portion of the blade as in earliest halberds.

240.—

(*Illustrated, Plate XXI*)

212—Halberd

In Gothic style, but crudely made; probably a peasant arm dating from the seventeenth century; not a modern forgery.

280.— *Similar to specimens in the Arsenal of Solothurn.*

(*Illustrated, Plate XXI*)

213—Brown Bill *English, XV Century*

Blade, 14″ long, of flattened diamond section, tapers to a point, which is reinforced; at base of blade, on one side, projects a strong tapering beak stamped with armorer's mark; haft socket of peculiar form, being solid on one side and having four metal straps on the other, as in tapering bills, with chain mail breakers, of the period; part of original haft covered with original stuff remains in the socket.

350.—

(*Illustrated, Plate XXI*)

214—Gothic Halberd (Vouge) *Swiss, XV Century*

Long blade, with straight edge running obliquely to the haft, merges into a flat and tapering spike 7½″ long and is bifurcated at base to form straps; recurved beak opposite cutting edge; blade pierced with small circular perforations forming a triangle and stamped with armorer's mark on each side.

1100.—

For a similar splendid specimen of this rare Swiss type, cf. Boissonnas, "Alte Waffen aus der Schweiz," pl. VII, No. 46.

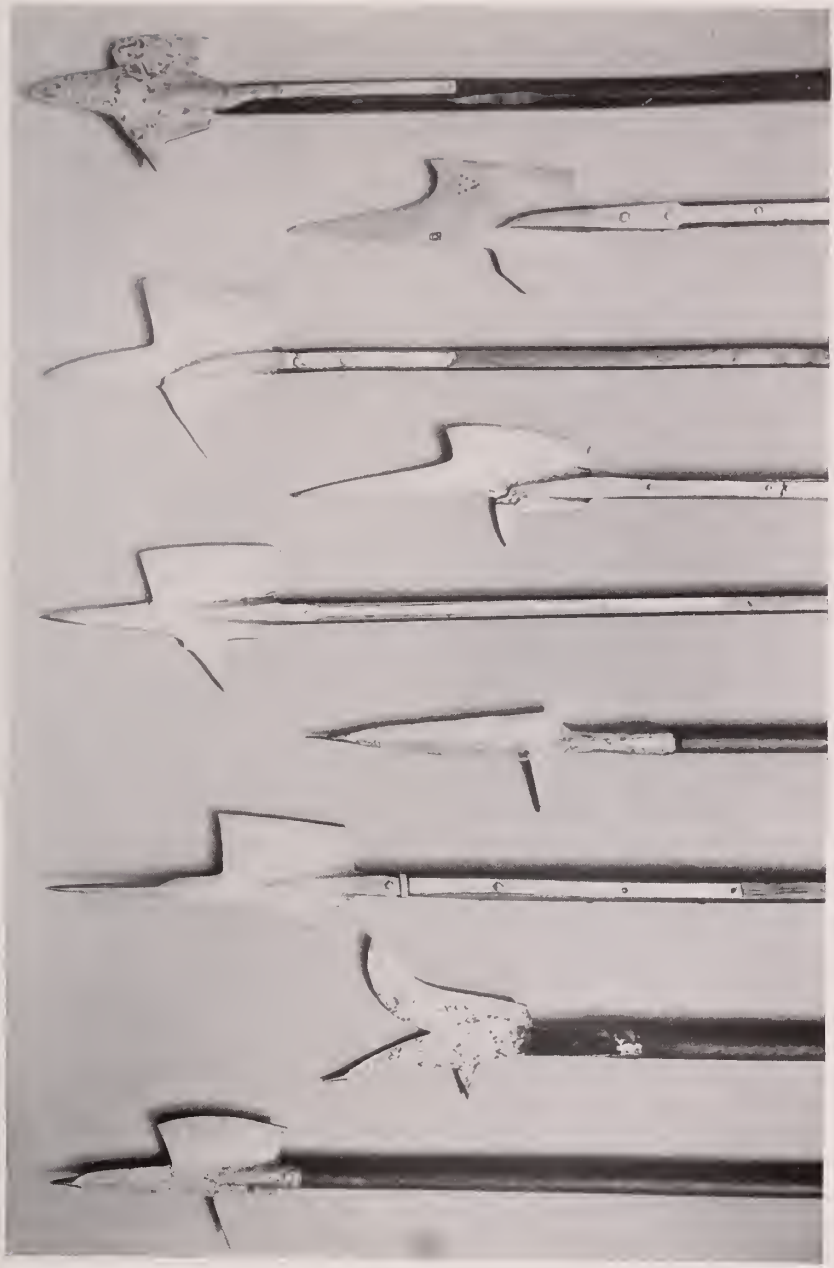
(*Illustrated, Plate XXI*)

215—Bill *English, XV-XVI Century*

Cutting edge ends in a curving beak at the upper end, and opposite it a triangular beak with reinforced point, and at upper part a spike, 7″ in length, terminating in a reinforced point; socket formed by overlapping base of blade.

280.—

(*Illustrated, Plate XXI*)



211 215 218 213 216 219 217 214 212

216—Gothic Halberd *Swiss, Early XV Century*

Broad, strong blade with slightly curved cutting edge; apex, a tapering spike of flattened diamond section, is strongly reinforced; strong triangular beak; base of blade broadly continuous and tapers into the straps,—again an important feature in primitive halberds.

150.—

Note: A splendid specimen, and in excellent condition. For similar halberd, cf. Boissonnas, *op. cit.*, pl. VIII, No. 40.

From the museum of the town of Baden, Switzerland.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXI*)

217—Gothic Halberd *Swiss, XV Century*

Of the same generic group as the preceding, but with much broader beak and blade. Blade, apex and beak developed from same plane, or plate, as in earliest halberds, though here the apex is just beginning to develop into a diamond-shaped section, and with slightly reinforced point. Armorer's mark.

00.—

(*Illustrated, Plate XXI*)

218—Gothic Halberd *Swiss, XV Century*

Similar to foregoing, but with rectangular blade, and with short beak above which a marginal ornament. Armorer's mark.

00.—

(*Illustrated, Plate XXI*)

219—Gothic Halberd or Vouge *Swiss, XIV-XV Century*

Narrow blade with slightly curved cutting edge; apex, a tapering spike with single edge; recurved beak; base of blade bifurcated to form straps. Armorer's mark.

50.—

Splendid specimen of this much sought-for type. It retains even its original wooden shaft.

From the Zschille Collection (*Christie's*, 1897; *Lot* 506).

(*Illustrated, Plate XXI*)

220—State Halberd *Nuremberg*, 1560

Apical blade with strong median ridge; etched on one side with figure of a Landsknecht waving a banner, on the reverse figure of a Landsknecht holding a mace. S-shaped blade, etched on either side with arms of the Soner family of Nuremberg; recurved beak, deeply stamped with armorer's mark; surface also etched with a background of dots and scrolls; blade bifurcated at base to form straps. Original octagonal shaft partly decorated with canvas studded with brass nails, and plaited gold fringe of the period.

Excellent example of state halberd borne by retainer of a German patrician family.

From the Zschille Collection (*Christie's*, 1897; *Lot* 513).

(*Illustrated*)

1250.—

221—State Halberd *Bavarian, Dated* 1592

Graceful, crescentic cutting blade; spike 14″ long, of diamond section for about three-quarters of its length; recurved beak; blade, beak, socket and haft straps richly etched with medallions enclosing portrait and ship, foliage and arabesques; on one side of beak the date 1592, on reverse an armorer's mark.

400.—

Note: A similar halberd, bearing the device, initials and arms of Wilhelm V of Bavaria and dated 1582, is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The engraving of both blades is evidently by the same hand, and the object is believed to be of the same series of state halberds.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXII*)

222—Couteau de Brèche of the Emperor Rudolph II of Austria (1576-1612) *Austrian, Dated* 1577

Blade 23″ long, with curved cutting edge and back edged for about half its length; tapering rectangular haft socket; original haft partly covered with velvet. Decoration: etched on obverse with the arms of Austria surmounted by the imperial orb; above these the initial R having the sword and mace on each side and imperial crown over it. Running about and among these is an interlacing pattern of strapwork, and at lower corner of blade the armorer's mark. On reverse, double-headed eagle holding an arrow in one claw; surmounting it the imperial crown of

50.—

[*Continued*

222—*Concluded*

Austria over which the motto AD SIT and the date 1577. There is also an interlacing strapwork design. Near lower part of blade an arsenal number—"24"—and in lower corner the initials of the engraver, H. S. The pattern was originally picked out with gold of which traces can be seen on the Austrian eagle and on the escutcheon-shaped ornament below it.

Note: An object of national importance. Believed to be the only specimen of a processional halberd of this Emperor on this side of the Atlantic. A similar weapon is in the Vienna Historical Museum.

From the Zschille Collection (Christie's, 1897; Lot 452). Exhibited at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXII*)

223—State Halberd of Ferdinand, King of Hungary and Bohemia *Austrian, Before* 1558

Blade with convex cutting edge, cusped on top and lower side; opposite is a recurved beak; apical blade 15″ long, 1¾″ wide, tapering to a point, and strongly ribbed; on each side of blade is etched the ragged staff of Burgundy, above and below it links of the chain of the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, on one side of ragged staff the monogram F, on the other, R, *i.e.* FERNANDUS REX; blade, spike, and beak richly etched with foliage; shaft original, covered for about one-third its length with ancient velvet and silk fringe.

800.—

Note: Ferdinand became Emperor on the abdication of his brother, Emperor Charles V, in 1558.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXII*)

224—Processional Partisan *Bavarian, Dated* 1620

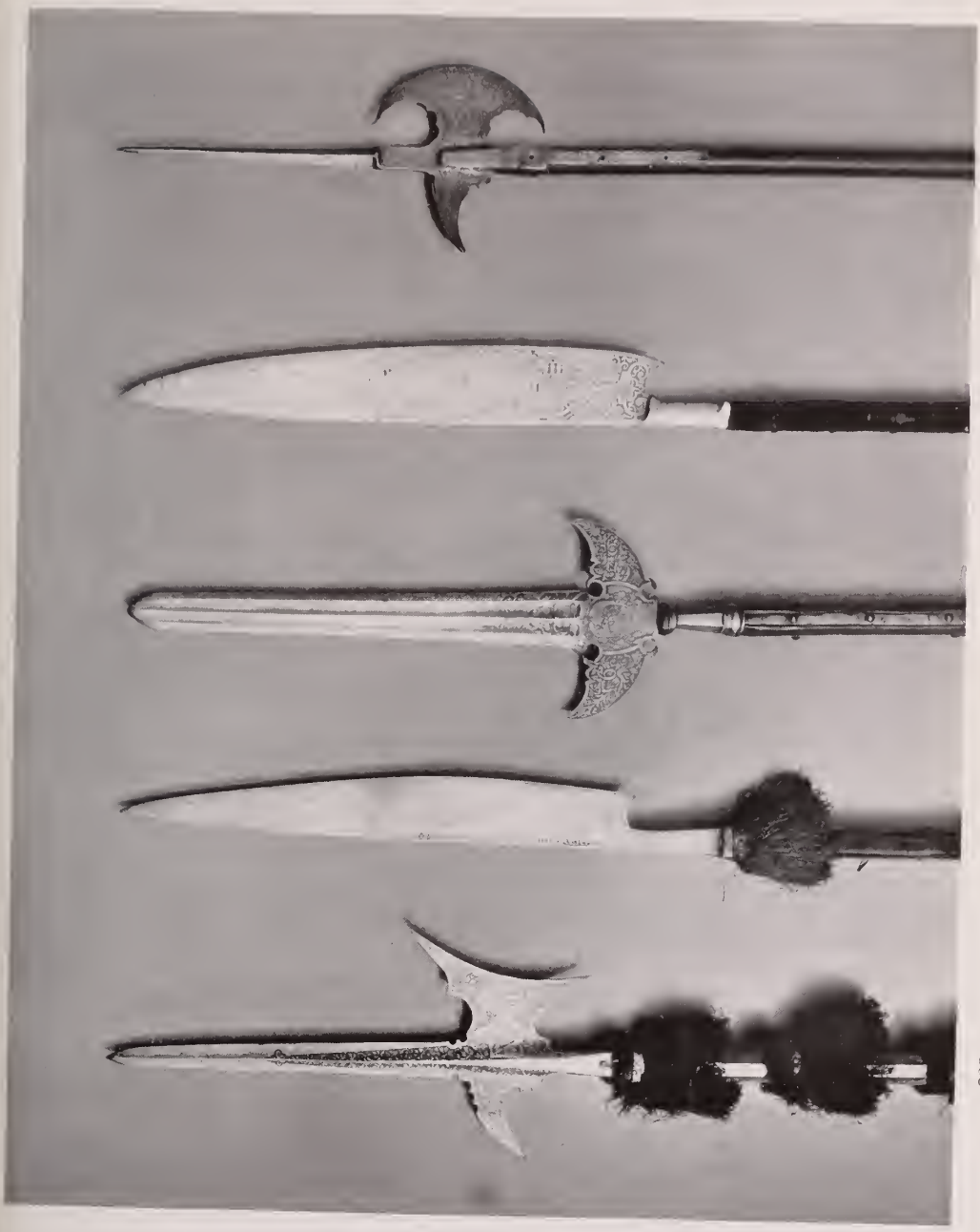
Broad tapering blade, doubly grooved, 2⅝″ at base, by 20¼″: at the base two prongs which together form a crescent; surface richly etched with arabesques and arms of Count of Lodron, Archbishop of Salzburg, surmounted with the Cardinal's hat and tassels, and on the wings the date 1620. Original shaft.

700.—

Note: Cf. Dr. Otmar Baron Potier, *Die Paradewaffen der erzbischöflichen Trabanten am Hofe von Salzburg.* In: *Zeitschrift für historische Waffenkunde,* 1905, v. 3, p. 280-285. 14 figs.

From the Armee Museum, Munich.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXII*)



221

222

224

225

223

225—State Couteau de Brèche *Austrian, Dated* 1551

Blade 22½″ long, with curved cutting edge and back-edged for about half its length; tapering rectangular haft socket; original haft covered with black velvet and ornamented with ancient fringe. Both sides of blade similarly etched; at the base the superimposed initials M (Maximilian-Maria) surmounted by a crown; near center of blade the arms of Austria nearly encircled by the insignia of the Golden Fleece and surmounted by a crown; parallel with back of blade the inscription DEUS PROVIDEBIT. The ornamentation of the blade was originally gilded, traces of which appear on the blason.

50.—

Note: A similar parade polearm of the Emperor Maximilian II is in the Vienna Historical Museum. Cf. also Hieronymus Formschneider: *Wahrhafftige beschreibung des andern Zugs in Oesterreich wider den Türken . . . Und ytz und allererst in diesen* 1539 *jar in druck gefertiget, . . .* in which appears a woodcut by M. Ostendorfer, representing Charles V reviewing the imperial troops, who carry similar weapons.

From the Zschille Collection (*Christie's*, 1897; *Lot* 456). *Exhibited at World's Fair, Chicago*, 1893.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXII*)

226—Broadsword *German, Early XVII Century*

An unusually large and heavy weapon but adapted for use with one hand only. Hilt of plain russeted steel; pommel fig-shaped with button end; short grip of painted shagreen. Long quillons of round section, straight for first portion, then vertically S-shaped with large ball ends. A symmetrical bilobate hand guard of flat steel immediately above quillons. At edge of each lobe, near quillons, a perforated circle. Thumb ring from center of quillons to edge of left lobe of hand guard. Basket hilt with carving of transverse bands.

0.—

Blade very heavy, 49.4″ long, 1.68″ wide, back-edged to within 9″ of point. Two broad shallow grooves run entire length of back, the upper one subdivided into two narrow and relatively deeper grooves after 19″ from hilt. Blade nearly straight for its entire length with sharp taper at point; in the rear edge, just at the beginning of this tapered section, is a deep hook-like barb of extremely vicious appearance.

Length 49.4″. Weight 4 lb. 9¾ oz.

227—Fauchard *French (or Italian), About* 1560-75

Blade with curved cutting edge, the back-edge shaped at the centre to a dolphin; below, an upward-curving beak; at the base two molded prongs; rectangular haft socket with faceted edges and two short side straps. The blade has traces of its original gilding, is decorated with classical figures and conventional foliage deeply etched, and bears on each side the arms of France modern (a bend-Bourbon), which are those of Louis II de Bourbon, Duke of Montpensier, Prince of La Roche-sur-Yon and Dauphin of Auvergne (1513-1582). (Authority: P. de Bosredon, *Sigillographie de l'ancienne Auvergne*, 1895, pp. 88-89, 91, and Pierre Palliot, *La vraye et parfaite science des armoiries*,

800.-

(*Illustrated*)

[*Continued*

227—*Concluded*

Paris, 1660. Reprinted, Paris, Edouard Rouveyre, 1895, p. 111, No. 12, fig.)

Note: A similar fauchard is in the Wallace Collection (cf. Camp, Catalogue, No. 733); another is in the Stibbert Collection in Florence (cf. Lensi, Catalogue, p. 327).

From the Duc de Dino Collection. Cf. Baron C. A. de Cosson, "Le cabinet d'armes de Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, Duc de Dino," Paris, 1901, *p.* 87-88 (*H*-29).

A splendid historical specimen, in excellent preservation.

(*Illustrated*)

228—Falchion *Swiss, Early XVI Century*

Hilt of blackened steel, badly rusted. Pommel crudely represents a lion's head. Curved grip of twisted brass wire. Drooping rear quillon terminating as lion's head, forward quillon becomes knuckle guard; enlarged at middle, with remains of lion's head terminal. Single ring enlarged at center. Single *pas-d'âne*, counter guard and thumb loop.

210.—

Flat back-edged blade 20.8″ long and 1.985″ wide at hilt, curved. Blade increases in width to 2.855″, whence it terminates by straight line diagonal to edges. Three parallel grooves on each side follow back for about a foot. Blade badly rusted but cleaned. Mark.

Length 27.6″. Weight 2 lb. 7.25 oz.

229—Landsknecht Sword

German or Swiss, First Half XVI Century

Splayed faceted pommel of bright steel, upper portion forming part of grip. Remainder formed of short bone section, then a development from *écusson*. Quillons of round section, curved horizontally as figure 8; knob ends.

35.—

Blade double-edged, 30.8″ long, 1.53″ wide, straight, flat, and with square rounded end. Armorer's mark.

Length 36.2″. Weight 2 lb. 10.5 oz.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

230—"Mortuary" Broadsword *English, XVII Century*

Broadsword of a curious English type, supposed to have been worn by royalists in memory of Charles I (cf. Laking, *op. cit.*, vol. 5, p. 92).

Open basket-hilt of blackened steel. Pommel round, sharply double-tapered, chased with scrolls in low relief. Grip of finely twisted copper wire with worming of plain copper wire. No true quillons, a large flat guard taking their place, terminating at rear in a down-curved flange, and at front narrowing and turning up to form knuckle guard. On both sides of guard plate arise bifurcated bars of same shape. Between these and knuckle guard, oblique S-shaped bars enlarged and chased at center. Guard plate covered on its exterior surface with chasing in flat relief of portrait heads, ten in all; surrounding eight of these heads, additional perforated ornament; all have astragalus borders. Side bars ornamented with leaf design in incised lines.

65.—

German blade, double-edged, 34.5″ long, 1.345″ wide; grooves for six inches in which traces of initials. Above them on each side armorer's mark, a king's head.

Length 40.4″. Weight 1 lb. 14 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIII*)

231—Bastard Sword *German, Middle XVI Century*

Hilt of bright steel. Faceted pear-shaped pommel. Grip of leather formed for hand-and-half. Quillons straight, of round section, knob ends. Hand guard bilobate, symmetrical, a roughly triangular plate turning back at a sharp angle to cover each side of the hand.

120.—

Blade 34.5″ x 1.46″, flamboyant, double-edged, flat, tapering to rounded point. Narrow groove for 8″, with inscription XX IN SOLINGEN XX on each side, and inscribed terminal ornament of crosses and circle.

Length 44.9″. Weight 2 lb. 12 oz.

232—Rapier *German, Third Quarter XVI Century*

Pommel in form of a curved, quadrangular pyramid with base towards blade; surfaces carved with palmette motif in low relief. Grip of braided silver wire over chevroned form. Quillons of flat section, broadened at ends, and vertically S-shaped (Valencienne type); ends terminate in scrolls, both on right side of sword. Two rings with flower and scroll carved in low relief at their mid parts; *écusson* with fleur-de-lys similarly carved. Double *pas-d'âne* and single counterguard which however bifurcates, the two limbs joining the *pas-d'âne* in the usual position opposite the lower ring.

130.—

Blade 40″ long, 1.195″ wide, of flattened hexagonal section; broad, shallow grooves on both sides for fourteen inches. Ricasso with borders of three parallel lines. Passau "wolf" mark inlaid in brass.

Length, 46″. Weight 2 lb. 15.5 oz.

233—Rapier *German, End XVI Century*

Hilt of steel, blackened. Fluted oviform pommel carved with scroll design in low relief. Grip of fine twisted copper wire, shallow chevron grooves; four narrow longitudinal retaining bars held in place by faceted steel ferrules. Quillons, vertically S-shaped, front one with enlarged vertically four-sided terminal; rear one broken. Quillons, like other bars of hilt, of irregular, corrugated section. Knuckle guard with reflex curve at pommel, and enlarged four-sided end. Ribbed *écusson*. Large double *pas-d'âne* from which develop two rings on each side, lower rings pointed and developing a vertical bar to middle of upper rings, whence arise bars to knuckle guard. To extremities of *pas-d'âne* is screwed a double shell guard which covers the two lower rings; it is carved with leaf motifs in positive silhouette.

00.—

Blade slightly later than hilt, 41.4″ long, .815″ wide. Ricasso extends through guard for half an inch; above it, grooves bordered by incised lines which terminate in cross ornament, each bearing initials S V G V A.

Length 50″. Weight 2 lbs. 12.4 oz.

234—Rapier *Spanish (?), End XVI Century*

Hilt and blade associated. No pommel. Grip of blackened steel, cylindrical (slightly flattened at side), and flanged at top; inlaid with silver in true damascene in a design of dots and scrolls; top now open, probably originally closed by cap. Quillons straight, slightly drooping at ends, and terminating in flag-like projections, of blackened steel inlaid with silver to match grip.

170.—

Blade of blackened steel, 44.5″ long, .7″ wide, of diamond section; no sharp edges, but needle-like point. Two deep hemispherical grooves.

Length 49.1″. Weight 1 lb. .13 oz.

235—Hunting Sword *Bavarian, About* 1700

Steel hilt, of Munich workmanship, chiseled with animals; pommel in form of a helmeted head with chiseled fleur-de-lys at the back; wire-bound grip; quillons curved oppositely, the one turning downwards in the form of a squirrel eating, the other, chiseled to represent a lion seated and holding a ring in its mouth, forming a short knuckle guard; the ring guard chiseled in shape of a prowling lion. Blade, slightly curved, and backed for greater part of its length, is possibly of Klingenthal (Alsace) workmanship; both sides etched with figures, trophies, strap ornamentation; it was at one time fully gilt, the gilding now retained in etched areas.

120.—

Blade of high quality.

From the Gurney and Clements Collections.

236—Sword *Portuguese, Dated* 1786

A severe and business-like military weapon, half rapier, half broadsword, interesting in that a curious one-sided development of the cup guard is extended upward to join middle of knuckle guard, forming an excellent protection for the hand. Quillons vertically opposed. Grip of braided copper wire with vertical bars dividing it into four panels. All parts of hilt, except grip, of blackened iron.

35.—

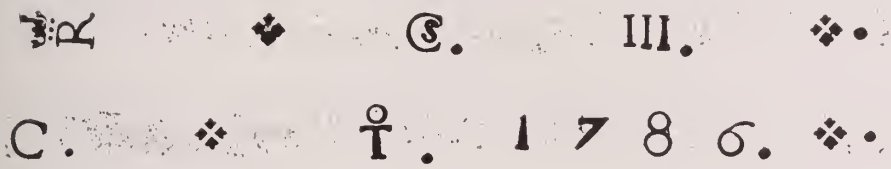
Blade 38″ long, 1.43″ wide, of flattened hexagonal section, double-edged. On right side, a crowned R and the initials C s. III (Carlos III of Portugal) with two stamped ornaments, and

[*Continued*

236—*Concluded*

on left, C. T. (Carlos Tersos) 1786 and the same ornaments. On the ricasso, an armorer's mark.

Length 44.1″. Weight 2 lb. 11.75 oz.



(*Illustrated, Plate XXIII*)

237—Duelling Rapier *Dutch or French, About* 1630

A remarkable example of the specifically developed duelling sword, of extraordinary lightness compared with its great length. Hilt of finely blackened steel, all parts carved with fern-like designs in extremely bold, slashing, incised work. Globular pommel. Grip of wire, plain and with three different varieties of twist, arranged to give ribbed surface. Turk's heads at both ends. Single quillon, bifurcated, with carved knob ends. Knuckle guard replaces forward quillon, and extends upward to pommel. A little below its middle the knuckle guard is expanded into a carved ball; at point where it turns upward there is developed a short scrolled offshoot. Below quillons, a carved false ricasso (the tang of the blade passing inside it), at its end expanded into a wide, shallow, cup guard, carved inside and out, and perforated with four radial rows of drop-shaped holes which divide cup into quadrants.

65.—

Blade of the unusual length of 48.5″, .63″ wide; also of unusual construction, for it tapers to a minimum width at a distance of 15″ from the end, then flattens and broadens above the point. Main part of blade of diamond section, with blunt edges, but in broadened tip edges are sharp to enable the duellist to deliver the *stramazone*, the slashing cut across the face, or the "*coup de Jarnac*" which hamstrings the adversary.

Length 55.5″. Weight 1 lb. 1.45 oz.

From the Clements and de Cosson Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIII*)

238—Rapier *English, About* 1600

The hilt steel, with traces of russeting. Faceted oviform pommel. Grip of alternately braided and twisted wire. Long quillons with deep, vertical S-shape, of diamond section (as are all other bars of the hilt) with expanded ends. Knuckle guard with double curve. Large double *pas-d'âne* from which arise three rings on each side; of these, the upper two are slightly expanded at middle, while lowest on each side is in the form of a pointed arch with faceted button tip above point. From centers of uppermost rings rise bars to knuckle guard. Double shell guard of plain steel perforated with small holes, occluding lowest ring on each side.

110.—

Blade double-edged, of flattened diamond section, 44″ long, .96″ wide, grooved for 9½″; in grooves the initials I H S; at ends of grooves, armorer's mark, the letter S, repeated on ricasso.

Length 52.8″. Weight 3 lb. 2.75 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIII*)

239—Schiavona *Austro-Venetian, Middle XVII Century*

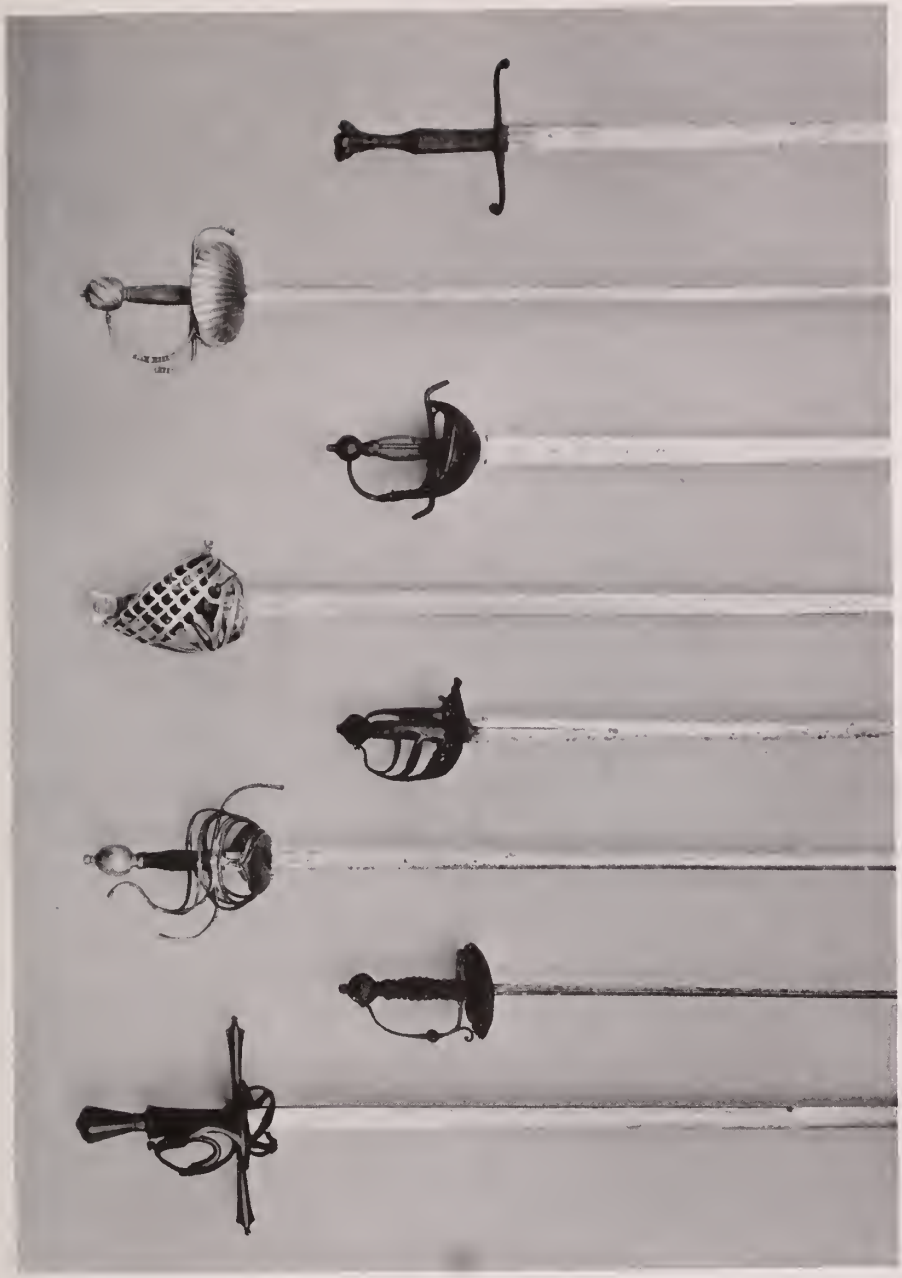
Fine specimen of the basket-hilted broadsword, used by Slavonic guard of Doges of Venice.

Pommel of bronze, shield-shaped, with central ridge projection at top and incised lines at edges of faces; upon each face a grotesque mask. Grip ovoid, of braided bronze wire. Quillons, straight within basket, formed of bars developing from quillons' ends; the rear quillon, developing also an extension beyond basket which turns sharply to the right. Guard consists of an intricate arrangement of rings and radial bars; it is attached to the sword at the quillons, from which all of its bars develop, and also by a thumb loop from the center of the quillons on the left side.

90.—

Blade, double-edged, 36.6″ long, 1.34″ wide, of flat section with beveled edges and a broad shallow groove extending to within 5″ of point. On each side, a short indecipherable inscription, above

[*Continued*



242 237 238 230 239 236 240 241

239—*Concluded*

it the double-headed eagle of Austria and the imperial crown; ornamentation etched. Below, an etched design of shields, trophies, and flowers extends to ends of grooves.

Length 43.8″. Weight, 2 lb. 11.8 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIII*)

240—Rapier *Spanish, Middle XVII Century*

90.-

Hilt of white steel with slight carved ornamentation. Pillow-shaped pommel *en torsade*. Grip of plain wood. Quillons of round section, vertically S-shaped, terminating in molded bands and small multi-faceted knobs; spiral molded bands at juncture with *écusson*. Knuckle guard *en suite* with quillons (i. e. knob and bands at end and middle). Large double *pas-d'âne* to which

[*Continued*

240—*Concluded*

is screwed a hand guard of two lobes; that on right carved as a scallop shell.

Blade two-edged, of flattened hexagonal section, 38.6″ long, 1.045″ wide (adapted). An almost effaced "running wolf" mark originally inlaid in latten on left of blade together with another small cross mark.

Length 44.6″. Weight 2 lb. 15.5 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIII*)

241—Bastard Sword *Swiss, Late XV Century*

A light and finely balanced sword for hand-and-half, designed for cutting, with little use of the point. Though rather plain in comparison with the highly ornamented weapons of the XVI century, this is a distinctly dignified arm, and one feels that effectiveness in actual fighting was its maker's first consideration. Its condition is extremely good; it is, in fact, quite serviceable at the present moment. Fig-shaped pommel, deeply ribbed, the ribs projecting considerably beyond top of pommel, which bears a central button. Grip leather-covered. Quillons S-shaped, terminating in ribbed knobs similar to pommel.

Blade 32.7″ long, 1.45″ wide, practically flat. Two shallow grooves 1⅝″ long extend on each side; each bears engraved figure of cross, one showing traces of brass inlay. Above grooves a stamped decoration of crosses and crescents, on one side nearly obliterated.

Length 49″. Weight 1 lb. 2½ oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIII*)

425.—

242—Bastard Sword *Swiss, First Half XVI Century*

Long heavy sword, to be used single-handed, but adapted so that two hands could be employed if necessary. In extremely good condition. Quadrangular, conical pommel nearly 3″ long. Grip of coarse-grained shagreen. Straight quillons of flattened section with small knob ends. Double *pas-d'âne*, cross counterguard and thumb loop, single ring. Limbs of counterguard extend beyond *pas-d'âne* and join at center of ring from which arises a flattened bar joining the similarly flattened knuckle guard near its upper extremity. A third flat bar of S-shape

250.—

[*Continued*

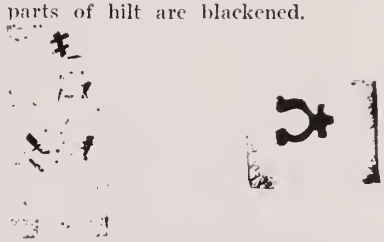
242—*Concluded*

joins centers of these two, all three being slightly expanded in their central portions.

Straight blade 41.3″ long, 1.18″ wide, back edged to within 14½″ of the point. Edges almost parallel; point developed by sudden taper. A single shallow channel follows back on each side. On right side, a stamped mark, a spur. About 8″ down the blade another complicated mark inlaid in brass.

Length 49″. Weight 3 lb. 15.3 oz.

Note: Metal parts of hilt are blackened.



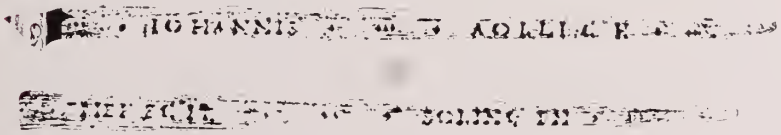
(*Illustrated, Plate XXIII*)

243—Dress Rapier *Swiss, End XVII Century*

Of unusual quality. Hilt of massive silver, well carved in strong relief with design of birds, flowers, acanthus scrolls, and ribbon-bound garlands. Globular pommel; knuckle guard enlarged at center, single quillon with enlarged end drooping to right; grip wound with twisted silver wire and wormed with two strands of silver wire braided as a chain; Turk's-heads at each end. *Ecusson* with birds in high relief, *en suite*, rudimentary *pas-d'âne*, bilobate shell guard, carved *en suite* but *à jour*. This guard is asymmetrical, but in the reverse of the usual fashion; *i. e.* the larger lobe is on the left side, indicating that this particular weapon was probably designed for a left-handed fencer. On inside of shell Swiss cross and two maker's or hall marks.

Blade of unusually workmanlike quality for a sword of this type; 37.3″ long, .66″ wide, hexagonal; deep channels for 6½″, in them the inscription IOHANNIS AOLLICH MEFECIT SOLINGEN.

Length 43.3″. Weight, 1 lb. 5.4 oz.



(*Illustrated, Plate XXIV*)

244—Dress Sword *Dutch, Late XVII Century*

Hilt of russeted steel. Flattened ovoid pommel, carved with flowers and mounted warriors in low relief. Grip of plain and twisted wire. Delicate knuckle guard with enlarged ornament at center. Short drooping quillon with enlarged end. *Ecusson* carved *en suite* with pommel. Functional *pas-d'âne*. Bilobate shell guard, asymmetrical, carved on the outside *en suite* with the other parts of the hilt, on the inside with similar motives in much flatter relief.

Blade 29.9″ long, .79″ wide, ribbed ovoid section for 5½″ from hilt, thence strongly ridged ("four-edged") to point. Near hilt on each side etched head of bishop and inscription: PETER MUNCH FABRIC: SOLINGEN. On ovoid portion above this, arabesque scrolls in low relief. Next, at beginning of ridged portion, etched inscriptions, on left: OMNIA SI PERDAS FAMAN SERVARE MEMENTO. QUA SEMAL AMISSA POSTEA NULLI SERIS, on right: CONCORDIA RES PARVA CRESCUNT, DISCORDIA RES MAXIME DILA-

[*Continued*

244—*Concluded*

BUNTUR. Above these, on each side, a dove figured on spray of flowers.

Length 36.1″. Weight 1 lb. 1.2 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIV*)

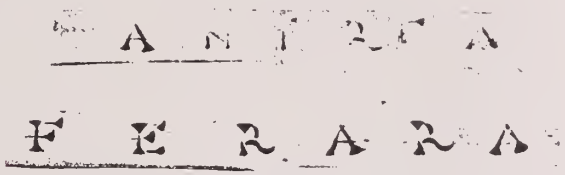
245—Dress Rapier *English, End XVII Century*

Handsome weapon of type intermediate between rapier and dress sword; hilt of finely chiseled steel; blade, though short, of rapier type. Pommel urn-shaped, carved with grape-vine motive in low relief. Grip bare. Quillons straight, deeply molded in conventional forms, *pas-d'âne* carved in scale pattern. *Ecusson* carved in relief with grape-vine, and bilobate shell guard chiseled *à jour* with similar pattern.

50.—

Straight double-edged blade, stamped on one side A N D R E A, on the other F E R A R A; 35.42″ long, .685″ wide.

Length 42.1″. Weight 1 lb. 8.25 oz.



(*Illustrated, Plate XXIV*)

246—Dress Rapier *Italian, Second Half XVII Century*

Hilt of russet steel decorated with simple line carving; globular pommel, knuckle guard and single quillon with enlarged end; double *pas-d'âne;* long *écusson*, symmetrical bilobate shell guard with rosettes in low relief at center.

70.—

Blade double-edged, lozenge-shaped section, 38.8″ long, .75″ wide.

Length 46″. Weight 1 lb. 2¾ oz.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIV*)

247—Rapier *Spanish, Late XVII Century*

A simple, but light and elegant weapon. Hilt of russeted steel. Pommel, barrel-shaped, with fluted surface; fluting and patina

80.—

[*Continued*

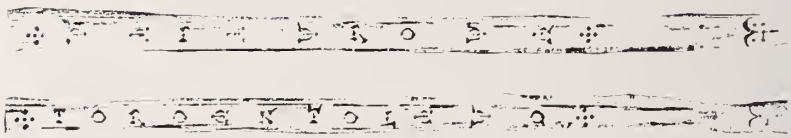
247—*Concluded*

of high quality. Grip of copper wire, plain and twisted, arranged to give ribbed surface; Turk's-heads at both ends. Straight quillons with expanded ends. Knuckle guard with molded enlargement at center and expanded end; from its lower part, two bars with similar molded enlargements at their mid points extend as rings around to rear quillon. Short, plain, false ricasso, with wide shallow top, the entire outer surface fluted. Much of the russeting has been worn away from cup, quillons, and knuckle guard.

Russeted tapered blade 35.8″ long, .935″ wide, double-edged, or flattened elliptical section; grooves for 8″, bordered with incised lines terminating in cross and double crescent ornament; in grooves the inscription D EPEDRO D E TORO EN TOLEDO.

Length 42.7″. Weight 2 lb. .5 oz.

From the Clements Collection.



(*Illustrated, Plate XXIV*)

248—Dress Sword *French, End XVIII Century*

Hilt of silver, carved in relief with vases of flowers in medallions against background of small openwork blossoms, bordered with rows of small bosses with sunken centers. Pommel ovoid, hollow. Knuckle guard straight. Quillons with vertical opposed enlarged ends. *Pas-d'âne* rudimentary. Shell guard, bearing on each side four medallions, two with vases, the others with arabesque scroll in punched work. Grip wound with silver wire and ribbon.

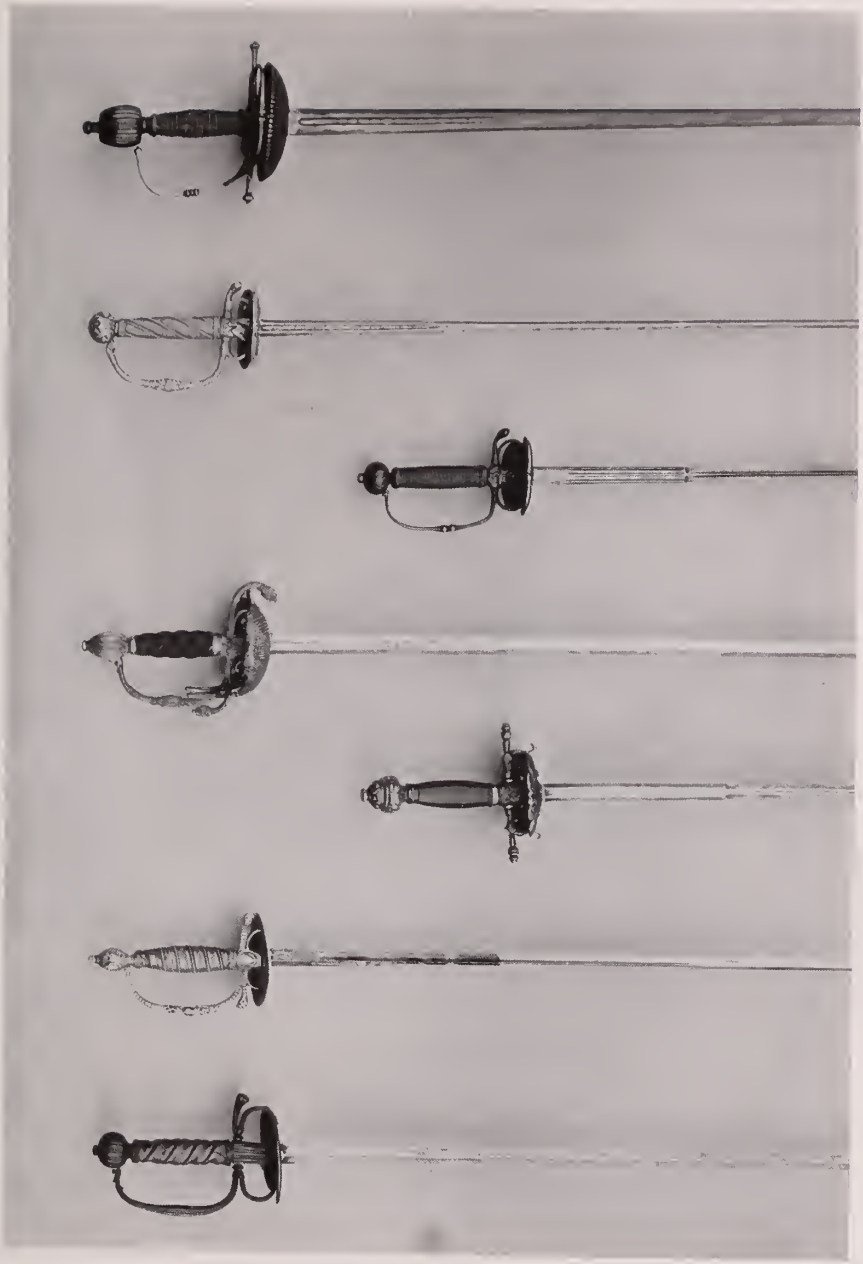
110.-

Blade 34.25″ x .77″, three-edged for half its length, then of flattened hexagonal section. Blued for 8½″, and ornamented with incised designs of scrolls, trophies, female bust, and flames, against gilding, and with patterns of small concave facets ground through the blued surface. Forward part of blade highly polished.

Length 40.9″. Weight 15.4 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIV*)



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249—Dress Sword *German, Late XVIII Century*

Hilt of silvered copper, all parts cleverly carved to represent silk cords and bunches of leaves. Ovoid pommel. Knuckle guard, quillons vertical S-shaped with enlarged flattened ends, rudimentary *pas-d'âne* in form of scrolls. Grip of green velvet with wire worming. Large concave shell guard, edges carved *en suite* with other parts of hilt, central portion perforated by minute circular holes arranged in rows.

20.—

Blade 36.1″ x .865″, double-edged; of high quality and in unusually good condition. Grooves for seven inches, with usual Spanish ornaments; in grooves inscription, on one side DEPEDRODEVEL, on the other MONTE ENTOLEDO. Original scabbard of green velvet with silvered copper mountings.

Length 42.9″. Weight 1 lb. 10.8 oz.

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIV*)

250—Rapier *German, End XVI Century*

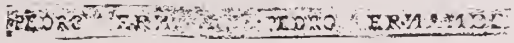
Hilt of steel, its component bands usually lozenge-shaped. Fig-shaped pommel, the base ten-sided. Quillons with flattened enlarged ends, the rear drooping, the front upturned. Knuckle guard with tip flattened and broadened to match quillons; from it descend two bars which pass around hilt joining middle of upper ring and extending to meet rear quillon. Large double *pas-d'âne* from which spring two rings on each side, the lower filled with cupped steel plates perforated with alternate circles and stars in diagonal rows. Upper rings enlarged at centers, and near them developing on each side of center descending branches, which join middle of lower ring in a pilaster.

45.—

Blade double-edged, spatulate, of flattened hexagonal section, 37″ long, .8″ wide. Grooves in ricasso and blade proper for 10″, each bearing the name PEDRO ERNANDE repeated, and bordered by incised lines terminating in cross ornament. Blade has been cleaned with acid.

Length 44.7″. Weight 3 lb. 13.4 oz.

From the Guidi Collection.



(*Illustrated, Plate XXV*)

251—Cup-hilted Rapier *Savoyard, End XVI Century*

290.—

Hilt of bright steel, probably originally russeted; globular pommel, carved with masks and foliage in low relief. Grip of twisted brass wire; four longitudinal retaining bars of brass wire in center of each face of grip; these held in position by brass ferrules ornamented each with two pair of transverse lines inscribed and nielloed. Quillons of round section diagonally curved both vertically and to a less extent horizontally. They broaden towards their tips and end in openwork volutes, as does also the knuckle guard of plain round steel, enlarged and with transverse band at center. Deep *pas-d'âne.* Cup guard, its upper portion chiseled *à jour* in design of acanthus leaves and masks; the lower divided into six vertical rings, each containing a sun mask with rays, from which rises a hand grasping the top of the ring; mask and hand carved in low relief.

Blade 38.3″ long, .95″ wide, double-edged, of flattened hexagonal section, grooved for 8″ above guard. In each groove the initials P S three times, with stars. At end of each groove an inscribed cross with split lower limb. On each side of ricasso, stamped signature: Caino.

Length 45.5″. Weight 21 lb. 6.3 oz.

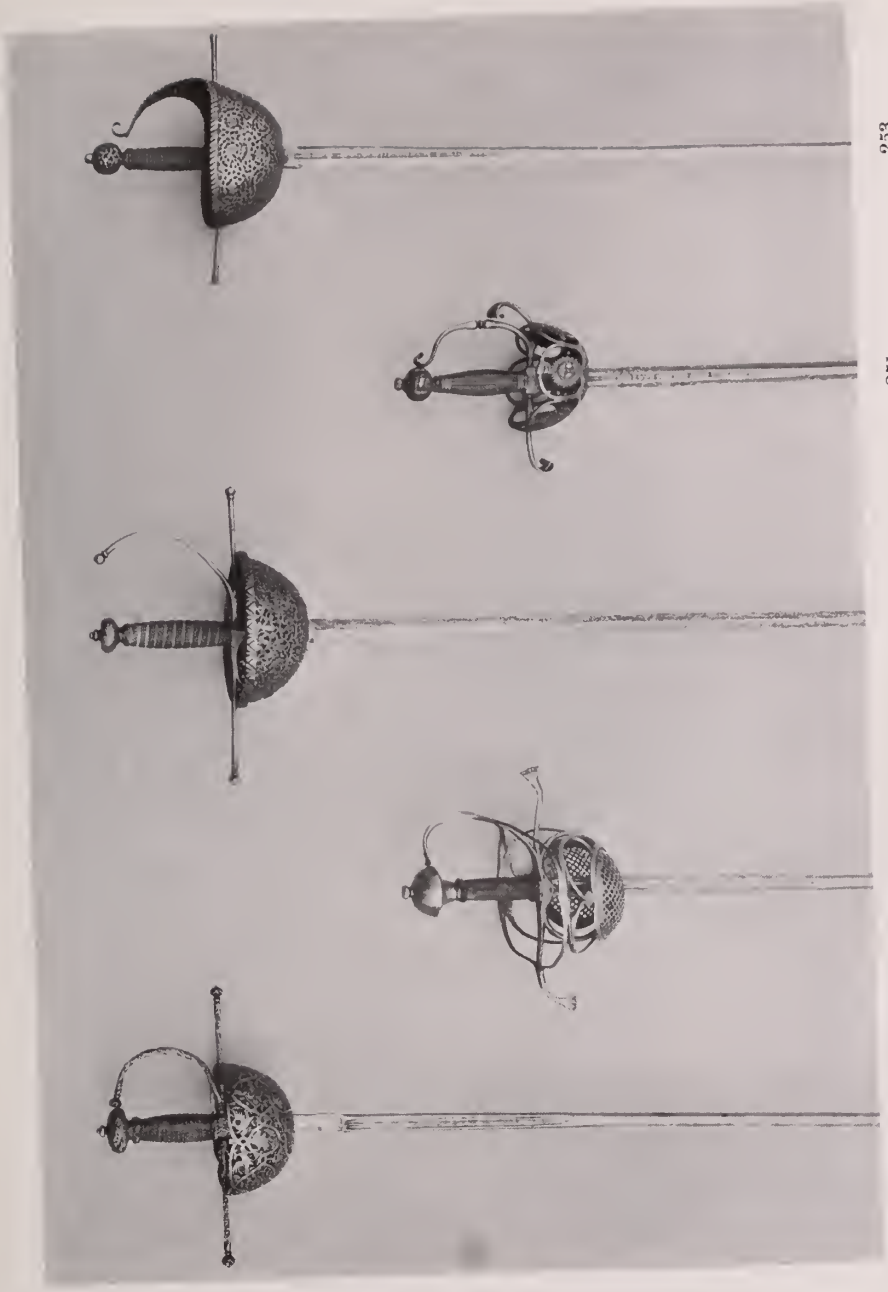
(Illustrated, Plate XXV)

252—Cup-hilted Rapier *Italian for Spanish Order, About* 1640

750.—

Remarkable example of the cup-hilted rapier at its best. This particular specimen interesting as showing characteristics of the two greatest nations of rapier users, Italy and Spain. Blade Spanish as is form of pommel, but workmanship of hilt and its design essentially Italian. It is very similar to two rapier cups in the Metropolitan Museum and, formerly, Laking collections respectively, which Sir Guy F. Laking believed to be from a school of Roman chiselers who made objects for export to Spain ("Record of European Armor and Arms," vol. V, p. 67). Round flattened pommel, carved *à jour* with rabbit, dog, and fox against design of strapwork and foliage. Grip of steel wire of three varieties. Turk's-head at pommel end only. Straight quillons with knob ends deeply carved with under-cut scrolls; the quillons themselves, *en torsade* of three stripes.

[*Continued*



253 251 254 250 252

252—*Concluded*

Knuckle guard *en suite. Ecusson* and juncture of knuckle-guard and quillons chiseled in leaf motifs. Plain *pas-d'âne* and added false ricasso. Cup guard of lace-like steel openwork with design of classical heads, baskets of flowers and trophies in strap-work medallions with birds and dogs against a floral background. Blade, Spanish, adapted to hilt, 43.5″ long, .7″ wide, of slightly flattened hexagonal section with blunt edges which become sharper towards point. Two inch ricasso above guard with two very shallow grooves, three incised parallel lines, and indecipherable armorer's mark on each side. Beyond ricasso, two deep parallel grooves on each side with cross and double-crescent ornaments, incised at their ends. In each groove, four initials: I U A N (?). Note that these grooves have been cut with a chisel, not filed in the usual manner.

Length 51.1″. Weight 2 lb 6.5 oz.

From the Thewalt Collection (*Cologne*, 1903; *Lot* 1616. *fig. pl.* 25).

(*Illustrated, Plate XXV*)

253—Cup-hilted Rapier *Neapolitan*, 1635

Hilt of bright steel, formerly russeted; slightly flattened globular pommel, ornamented with perforated scrolls on each side; grip of copper wire. By using wires of different sizes, a pleasing ribbed effect is secured which also increases security of the grip in one's hand. Turk's head at both ends. Straight quillons of round section, slightly expanded at ends. Deep *pas-d'âne*, terminating in a large ovoid plate covered with velvet. A very deep cup guard of steel, *ajouré* in a design of floral scrolls; its upper edge very sharply roped, extending beyond quillons, a hole being made through the guard for the front and a groove for the rear quillon. The guard is extended up towards the pommel as a knuckle guard and terminates in a small smooth volute.

80.—

Blade double-edged, 41.3″ long, .885″ wide. A groove which terminates in an incised cross and double crescent ornament with incised and dot punched border lines. In the grooves, inscribed on one side l a u d a m, and on the other, d o m i n u m. The blade has been adapted to the hilt.

Length 49″. Weight 2 lb. 7 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXV*)

254—Cup-hilted Rapier *Spanish*, 1630

Cup good example of Spanish *à-jour* chiseling; solid at centre, with incised arabesque; rim also solid and thick with chasing in triangular motif; balance of cup in openwork design of monkeys, monsters, and floral arabesques. Guard modern, and grip. Blade of diamond section, 44.4″ long, .99″ wide. On each side of ricasso a negroid head in intaglio-relievo.

H00.—

Length 53.3″. Weight 3 lb. .5 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXV*)

255—Combined Wheel and Matchlock *Late XVI Century*

An enormous combination lock from some massive wall-gun adapted to use of slow match as well as iron pyrites. Wheel on exterior of lockplate, protected and secured by etched steel shield. Cock of massive form, with flat etched shaft, jaws apparently representing those of a basilisk; edge of cock-spring carved. Behind wheel is matchlock mechanism mounted entirely upon exterior of lockplate. Trigger projects through lockplate and joins a link the upper extremity of which serves as a catch for the matchlock; a safety catch engages this link which, as it is positively connected with the trigger, prevents the firing of either wheel or matchlock mechanism when catch is in position. Matchlock cock-spring and safety-spring both carved at edges, and similar carving found upon a bridle which holds in position the matchlock sear. Matchlock cock ornamented with filed and stamped lines. On inside of lock wheellock mainspring and sear are slightly carved and other parts ornamented with filed lines. Armorer's mark in form of leaf on lockplate below safety spring.

90.—

Length 16.4″. Weight, 3 lb. 9.94 oz.

From the Clements and Dixon Collections.

256—Miquelet Lock *Spanish, Second Half XVII Century*

A sturdy lock from a large pistol or small gun, of typically Spanish form, with mainspring bearing upon a posterior projection of cock shaft, and straining upward, while both sears project through lockplate in front of cock and engage an anterior projection of the cock shaft. Cock shaft round, with jaws squarely at right angles to it. Frizzen-spring concealed by shield below pan; frizzen has replaceable steel facing. En-

H0.—

[*Continued*

256—*Concluded*

graving of acanthus scrolls on lockplate, pan shield, cock bridle, and projections of cock shaft. In center of lockplate an armorer's mark: a crown with initials ARA. MBV.P.V. Length 4.54″. Weight 12.94 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXVI*)

257—Miquelet Lock *Italian, Second Half XVII Century*

A lock from a pistol of medium size. Lockplate curved, with convex edge above, its rear extremity fashioned as a mask in high relief, and its surface carved with design of scrolled leaves. Cock shaft in form of amorino boldly chiseled in positive silhouette; jaws engraved with acanthus scroll; frizzen bears mask in relief, scrolls corresponding to those on cock jaws. Mainspring bears upon an anterior projection of cock shaft, which projection in turn bears upon the protruding half-cock sear; the sear for the full-cock position of the cock, on the other hand, engages the posterior projection of the cock shaft. Mainspring and frizzen-spring are crudely carved at their edges to represent a nude woman and child. Length 4.6″. Weight 8.84 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXVI*)

258—Wheellock *Italian (?), XVII Century*

Fine specimen of wheellock of the latest type. Wheel on inside of lock, only shaft projecting through lockplate. Pan-cover has spring closure, and pan a well-developed flash guard. Cock has front plate which acts as a shaft, and serves to conceal screw and rear portion of jaws. It has also developed a long handle with an elaborate knob finial.

Lockplate completely covered with very fine and elaborate etching of a group of mounted hunters in Saracenic costume engaged in a lion hunt, of a bull being baited by dogs, and of a town with woods and houses in the distance. Rear extremity of lockplate has finial in form of pineapple. Cock shaft cut out and engraved as a unicorn in positive silhouette; above the animal's head the shaft, developing as a shield for pyrites-holder screw,

[*Continued*

258—*Concluded*

is etched with design of monkey in laurel wreath against deeply-bitten background. Slight trace of similar technique observable in design of leaves on edge of pan cover. Interior of lock as well finished as outside; main-spring, cock-spring and pan-cover-spring finely carved at edges; sear and sear bridle carved to correspond with work on edge of mainspring; mainspring clip boldly carved with scrolls in relief; main bridle finely formed and carved at edges; cock bridle etched with swan pluming herself, against deep background similar to that on upper development of cock shaft. (Certain mechanical defects.)

Length 10.1″. Weight 1 lb. 13.68 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXVI*)

259—Snaphaunce Lock *Italian, XVII Century*

A large late snaphaunce from a gun, particularly interesting because snaphaunce locks are usually of small size as used on pistols. Lockplate slightly curved, rear portion engraved with foliate designs and rear extremity carved with a face in high relief. Much of forward portion of lockplate undecorated, but, curiously enough, engraving is continued over that portion ordinarily covered by the cock and becoming visible only when piece is cocked. Cock, of unusually interesting construction, has developed reinforcing bar from lower jaw to central portion of stem, and from that again to base; these reinforcing pieces reduce the possibility of breakage at the two major flexures of the stem, where fractures in gun cocks almost invariably occur. Forward edge of cock boldly carved as a curling leaf; engraving in leaf motifs decorates stem and the reinforcing bar above mentioned, which is gracefully formed as a gentle scroll. The head of the cock-screw is carved as a face in low relief.

50.—

Frizzen gracefully formed, and mounted upon a shaft of delicate and skillful forging; tendrils spring from base of shaft and serve utilitarian as well as ornamental purposes; two of these tendrils at base of shaft form the cam which bears against frizzen-spring, another part way up acts as a miniature truss, while still another reinforces the sharp curve; two more serve to join shaft to frizzen itself, give a wider bearing and lessen possibility of

[*Continued*

259—*Concluded*

breakage at this important point. Head of pivot screw carved as a face in low relief, and indications of head of a monster are found at upper end of shaft, behind which is a carved collar. Lower portion of shaft engraved with scrolled leaves. Frizzen-spring develops finial in form of twisted leaf. A face in relief ornaments end of pan, while thumb knob of pan-cover is carved as a crouching lion. All parts of lock are blued.

This extremely interesting specimen must have been made by a gunsmith who had given careful study to the problem of lock construction, and who had many of the instincts of the mechanical engineer, for we find in this lock that all weak points have been carefully strengthened in such a way as not to impair the appearance of the mechanism. A very similar lock is illustrated in Jackson, *European Hand Firearms*, fig. 41.

Length 6.3″. Weight 1 lb. 1.08 oz.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXVI*)

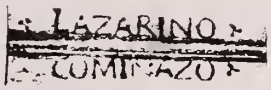
260—Wheellock Pistol *Italian, Early XVI Century*

Barrel round, tapering. Crisply-formed sighting ridge runs whole length of barrel. At breach the name "Lazarino Cominazzo."

210.— Stock of black walnut, gently curved, undecorated. Pommel ivory, of flattened oval form. Original ramrod. Forestock tip, ramrod sleeve, and ramrod tip of engraved silver. Lock simple but dignified; external wheel held in place by pan and small steel clip. Pan cover has spring release. Cock has finely modeled shaft. External trigger-spring.

Length 27.4″. Weight 2 lb. 12.65 oz. Calibre .55″.

From the Clements Collection.



(*Illustrated, Plate XXVI*)

261—Wheellock Pistol *Swiss (?), XVI Century*

Round barrel of plain bright steel, with carved band at center, and with reinforced muzzle. Stock of dark wood, hexagonal grip and ovoid ball butt. Profuse inlay of white horn, engraved with grotesques, scrolls, fruit. Bone ferrule between grip and pommel. Engraved bone ramrod sleeves, ramrod with bone tip. Trigger-guard with file-work modeling.

250.—

Lock of simple early form. with external wheel held by pan and by steel clip.

Length 27.1″. Weight 2 lb. 7.68 oz. Calibre .46″.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXVI*)

262—Wheellock Pistol

Italian (probably Brescian), First Half XVII Century

Barrel of bright steel, octagonal; raised transverse rim at breech; long top strap with restored carved finial. Stock of walnut, quite straight, with oviform enlargement as pommel. It is slightly carved at forestock and ramrod socket, but otherwise decorated only by engraved steel fittings which consist of forward ramrod sleeve, rear forestock pin escutcheon, lockplate screw escutcheons, and trigger escutcheon. Belt-hook, trigger-guard and forestock tip of bright steel. Pommel rim of moulded steel; butt inlaid with medallion of openwork steel. Turned steel trigger. Ramrod with finely modeled steel tip. Lock of typical Brescian type, exposed wheel held by semi-circular carved steel rim; manual pan-cover return; cock finely carved, with pilaster and acanthus shaft. All exterior parts of the lock excellently modeled; work on interior is quite as fine, main bridle being particularly well forged. Workmanship of Cominazzo school.

200.—

Length 18.6″. Weight 2 lb. 9.6 oz. Calibre .53″.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXVI*)

263—Wheellock Pistol *Saxon*, 1607

Fine example of a long heavy military pistol. Barrel half octagon, breech portion fluted in diaper pattern. This rear portion and also a band at muzzle, etched in pattern of arabesques. At breech the date 1607, and mark H. S.

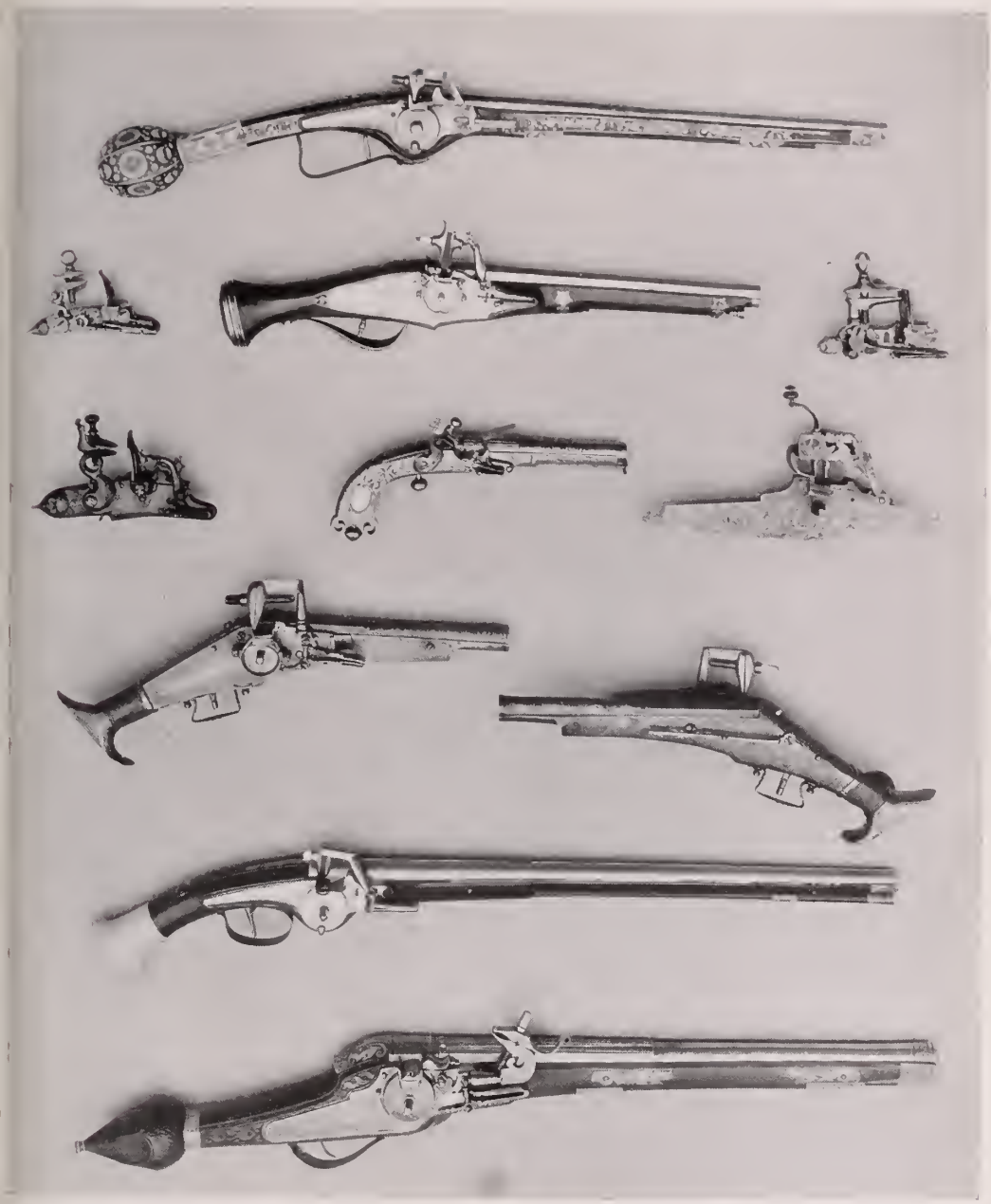
310.—

Stock of blackened and stippled wood, quite straight, with fluted

[*Continued*

261
262
264

PLATE XXVI



256

258

263—*Concluded*

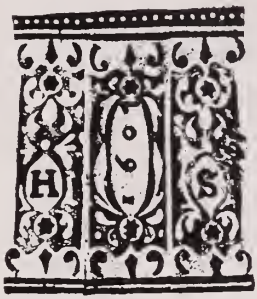
pineapple-shaped pommel, bearing a bone button at tip. Also present are bone forestock tip, ramrod sleeves, ramrod tip, and ferrule between grip and pommel. Bone plates, engraved with monstrous animals, are inlaid in stock, which is further decorated with chequered borders and carving around lock. Etched steel trigger-guard.

Lock a finely-decorated specimen. External wheel protected and held in place by brass cover, engraved with birds and foliage. Pan-cover has spring release, button of which is of brass, in form of cherub. Cock slightly etched. Lockplate covered with etching in design of strapwork and foliage, with figure of griffin. On interior of lock, main bridle is etched, and edge of mainspring gilded.

Length, 29.2″. Weight 3 lb. 14.25 oz. Calibre .62″.

Note: Similar pistols in the Dresden Historical Museum.

From the Bernal Collection.



(*Illustrated, Plate XXVI*)

264—Flintlock Pistol *Highland Scotch, Dated* 1750

Barrel round, the rear third fluted, the forward portion etched in floral scrolls. Has been shortened.

300.-

Stock of steel, with typical "ram's horn" butt, decorated with elaborate all-over etching of floral scrolls, thistles, Celtic strapwork, and geometric designs, and with inlay of silver wire and engraved silver strips. Trigger and pricker handle globular, of engraved silver. On both sides of grip silver medallions, engraved with hands shooting bow, and mottoes which on one side read "Fortuna Sequator," on the other "Fortuna Sequatur."

[*Continued*

264—*Concluded*

Fine flintlock of typical form, having the rare disc, perforated in star form and engraved, behind the flint-holder. Back of frizzen well-modeled, and decorated with filed lines. Frizzen-spring carved. Lockplate etched with scroll; bears signature "Jon. Chrystie, Doun." Inside lockplate No. 17 and date 1750.

Length 10.1″. Weight 1 lb. 9.76 oz. Calibre .56″.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXVI*)

265—All-metal Wheellock Pistols (Pair)

Nuremberg, End XVI Century

Half-octagon barrels, with bell muzzles, etched and gilded in design of strapwork, with stippling. At breech of each the Nuremberg mark, a serpent, and the initials P. D. (possibly mark of a son of Wolf Danner, Nuremberg 1594).

2000.-

Stocks entirely of steel, with sharply angled grip and expanded flat pommel. Grips wound with wire for half length above the pommels. Entire stocks, as well as lockplates, etched and gilded. The background design of one stock a motive of feather-stripes, the other has central panels with borders of strapwork and arabesque, but both decorations contain similar cartouches with figures of animals. On pommels a portrait head. Belt-hooks; ramrods restored. Openwork steel trigger-guards.

Locks have external wheels, held in place by ring bridles. Lockplates, etched and gilded, bear Nuremberg mark, also armorer's

[*Continued*

265—*Concluded*

mark, hare and initials C. S. Cock and mainsprings carved at edges.

Length 15.3. Weight (a) 2 lb. 15.69 oz.; (b) 2 lb. 11.85 oz. Calibre .49″.

From the Ullmann Collection (*Munich, Helbing*, 1897; *Lot* 34. *fig.*).

Note: All metal wheellock pistols are extremely rare; the present pair, especially in view of their excellent preservation, are among the most important items of the Keasbey Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXVI*)

266—Flintlock Gun *Sardinian, Early XVIII Century*

Barrel very long, octagonal, with very slight flare at muzzle, smooth bored, and of relatively small calibre (.47). Stock of dark wood, the rear portion being of the typical triangular form, and the forestock extending almost entire length of barrel. The edges of the butt, the lock region, and most of the forestock enclosed in a sheathing of repoussé steel which in portions is cut into an openwork design. This sheathing has ornamental motifs of masks and floral arabesques; the anterior portion of it of different workmanship from the rest. Plain steel ramrod, and typical long trigger-guard inlaid with brass engraved with acanthus scrolls.

110.—

Miquelet-type lock, engraved. Main and frizzen-springs have the somewhat unusual position of being one before the other, instead of one below the other; in consequence the lockplate is unusually long.

Length 61.1″. Weight 5 lb. 15.36 oz.

Note: Charles Buttin, in *Les fusils de Sardaigne* (*Beiträge zur Geschichte der Handfeuerwaffen. Festschrift zum* 80. *Geburtstag von Moritz Thierbach.* Dresden, 1905), carefully describes the Sardinian flintlock and illustrates his notes with a number of examples of guns quite similar to the present one.

267—Wheellock Rifle *Polish, Second Half XVII Century*

Barrel, octagonal, rifled with six shallow grooves. Stock of walnut, curiously formed with wide and deep butt; butt-plate shaped like sole of a slipper. A priming flask, formerly attached to comb of stock, now missing. Stock almost completely covered with intricate design of foliage, with figures of animals, monsters, and masks.

480.—

End of trigger prolonged and recurved to form external trigger-spring. Trigger-guard of finely carved steel, with acorn finial, well-formed pillar in rear, and finger rests. Bone ramrod sleeves and forestock tip. Old ramrod with original tip.

Wheellock of late form; wheel completely inside lockplate, though latter so formed as to leave visible outline of wheelbox. Cock has flat shaft, folding back into a socket in the lockplate; cock spring and bridle inside lock. Lockplate and cock shaft engraved with floral design; jaws of cock slightly carved; upper jaw develops short ornamental tail. Interior lock mechanism deficient.

Length 38.1″. Weight 4 lb. 13.6 oz. Calibre .73″.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plates XXVII and XXVIIA*)

268—Light Wheellock Gun *German, End XVI Century*

Small sporting gun as used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by women and children; well made, finely finished, and in good condition.

275.—

Barrel short with slight flare at muzzle and carving at breech. Between breech and rear sight, an armorer's mark, R. D., and a serpent; cf. pistols No. 265.

Stock of Italian walnut profusely inlaid with white horn (one flower in horn stained green) in design of scrolls, running animals, masks. Surfaces of stock neatly panelled off by white horn border lines. Bone forestock tip, ramrod sleeve (engraved with a man's head) and butt edging. Inlay on left side of stock, in arrangement of fantastic floral monsters, forms a monogram of the initials H. L. Patch-box with usual sliding cover; double-set trigger; long (plain steel) trigger-guard with finger loops.

Lock large for a gun of such delicate proportions. Wheel pro-

[*Continued*

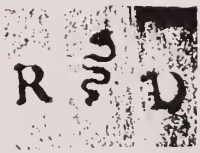
268—*Concluded*

tected by steel shield apparently forged out of the lockplate itself. Spring-closing pan-cover.

Lockplate engraved with floral scrolls and figure of reclining stag; wheel case with that of double-headed eagle (Nuremberg?): below axle a heart-shaped opening to wheel. Cock and cock spring finial and cock bridle carved in the round in smooth "turned" forms. Lock interior plainly but well finished, with some carving.

Length 34.9″. Barrel 25″. Weight 5 lb. 2 oz. Calibre .512″.

From the Clements Collection.



(*Illustrated, Plates XXVII and XVIIA*)

269—Wheellock Rifle *Italian, Dated* 1659

A magnificent late sporting weapon, with inlay decoration of particularly high quality.

Barrel rifled with seven deep and wide grooves. Rear sight with fixed point-blank and folding elevation leaves; an extension of the sight along the barrel is finely modeled as a twisted leaf. Centering groove extends along top of barrel from breech to rear sight. At breech, a nearly obliterated armorer's mark, (a crescent and star?). On top of barrel just forward of rear sight, the inscription "ANNO CHRISTI 1659."

Stock of walnut, of typical XVII century form with sharp drop and nearly straight comb, most profusely inlaid with engraved bone, mother-of-pearl, and gold wire. Designs many and varied: on butt-plate, two dogs playing: on the left side (cheek piece) above, Apollo slaying the python; below, two children on dolphins; to the left two more on a sea monster. Opposite the lock, Samson and the lion; on the forestock, lions, griffins, running dog and stag, parrots in combat with serpents and monsters. On the under side birds and flowers, a fantastic cock, a

[*Continued*

269—*Concluded*

robust but melancholy female playing a harp, and, on the forestock and ramrod tips, designs of scales. On right side, patchbox cover has cartouche of fanciful head in elaborate border of monster heads and foliage; forestock decoration corresponds with that on left sides except that the dog pursues a hare instead of a stag. Incidentally, the hare on this side is considerably larger than stag on the other.

The gun is equipped with a double-set trigger which, with its ingenious rear sight, gives it quite an up-to-date appearance. Butt with steel ball to permit gun to be rested on ground without injury to the finely engraved butt plate. Ramrod with bone tip.

Lock of late form. Wheel is almost completely inside the lockplate, but there is a slight projection as a wheel-cover, forged from the lockplate itself. There is a long but low flash guard, and a square ending to the pan similar to those which later developed a hinge for purposes of cleaning. Lockplate elaborately engraved in floral design of slightly earlier style than decoration of stock. On wheel cover a double-headed eagle, and a tribolate opening to wheel; in this respect similar to wheel cover of No. 268. Cock-shaft has plate engraved as a monster, from whose head sprouts a long process which ends in a knob and acts as a handle. Behind this plate are concealed jaws of cock, the lower movable. Cock bridle deeply carved in baluster form and cock spring also has traces of carving, and a neatly formed leaf-shaped finial. Extension of pan-cover deeply carved in conventional form. Lockplate bears armorer's mark, in form of trefoil. A similar mark appeared on the lock of Lot 260 in the portion of the Keasbey collection sold last year.

Inside of lock is well but not extravagantly finished, the mainspring and sear being carved.

Length 44.6″. Weight 8 lb. 5.26 oz. Calibre .80″.

From the Hefner-Alteneck Collection (*Munich*, 1904; *Lot* 120, *pl. XVI*).

(*Illustrated, Plates XXVII and XXVIIA*)

270—Wheellock Sporting Rifle *Austrian, Dated* 1665

Barrel octagonal, blued, with slight flare at muzzle. Rear sight with fixed leaf for point-blank shooting, and additional folding leaf for elevation. Extension of sight along top of barrel formed and engraved as a floral scroll. Rifled with eight deep, narrow grooves. Barrel decorated with engraved floral design along top and side, near breech; with transverse chain pattern at breech, and with concentric circles at muzzle. On top strap an armorer's mark, a hooked arrow (possibly a later addition), and on top surface, between breech and rear sight, the inscription "HERMAN WETTEMAN 1665."

Stock of light walnut, with customary short rear-stock, to be fired against cheek. Forestock carved with wave design along barrel and ramrod groove. Inlay of white stag-horn, border lines to all surfaces, and engraved inserts. Buttplate engraved with meander border, within it in wreath, the date 1665 and a "Husmark," composed of a cross and the initials BHL. On left side (cheek piece) a large scene in engraved horn inlay representing the judgment of Paris. Paris, seated in shepherd costume, holds out the apple of discord toward the three nude goddesses; he is addressed by Mercury as a bearded warrior. holding aloft the caduceus; at either side are figures of two warriors, and in the distance can be seen houses. On two stones in the foreground the signature G. R.

Below, on a narrow strip of horn, the siege of a town; a gunner with extended linstock has just fired a cannon. Lock-screw escutcheons as flowers.

Underneath the stock, at the breech. a delicate floral scroll; in front of trigger guard Hercules slaying Cerberus; on rear ramrod sleeve dragons, on forward, lions (nearly effaced); on forestock tip male and female figures in classical costume. Forestock and ramrod tips further decorated with two transverse bands of dark horn.

On left side of stock, patch-box cover bears figure of *Fortuna*, standing on a ball which in turn rests on a floating shell. The goddess holds in her left hand a staff, around which is twined a serpent, while her right holds cords of a sail which fills in the wind behind her. To her right a prosperous merchant is being rowed in a covered boat; to her left an unfortunate one sinks in the water, holding up his hands in vain final supplication. On the ball which supports the principal figure we

[*Continued*

270—*Concluded*

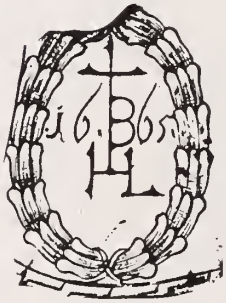
again find the initials G. R. Above and below the picture, strap-work design against a crosshatched background.

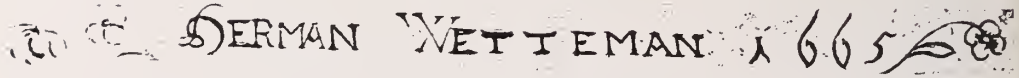
Trigger of "double set" type, cleverly arranged for easy removal from stock. Original ramrod, with bone tip and steel socket for attachment of worm.

Lock of late form, wheel almost completely inside lockplate, a slight projection of plate itself forming the wheel-cover. Cock with deep, narrow shaft, a short portion of which is carved in the round, baluster fashion, the rest tapering and flat. Cock head a flat plate, with long handle extension ending in a finely-turned knob; behind this plate are jaws of cock. Rear of lock-plate undecorated; central portion bears one engraved leaf-scroll. Wheel-cover engraved with double-eagle and pierced with three small holes (see also Nos. 268 and 269). Pan-end engraved with floral scroll. cock-bridle with dolphin and cock-head formed and engraved as head of monster. Cock spring slightly carved, and with finial developed as a well-modeled twisted leaf. On lockplate, between cock pivot and wheel-cover, inscription "Zelner in Salzburg."

Length 43.3″. Weight 8 lb. 5.44 oz. Calibre .63″.

From the Escosura and Clements Collections.





(*Illustrated, Plates XXVII and XVIIA*)

267
270
268

271
272
269

271—Wheellock Gun *German, XVII Century*

Barrel with short octagonal section at breech; entirely covered with fine engraving of birds, beasts and monsters amid rich arabesque.

Stock of walnut, profusely inlaid with engraved stag-horn in designs similar to those of barrel. On left side of stock, amorino, dog and hare frolic among the arabesque flowers; similar motifs appear everywhere else on the stock. Fittings of brass; ramrod sleeve and socket carved with floral motifs in low relief; lock counter-plate, pierced with three irregular openings through which appear horn inlays engraved with grotesque faces. Patch box, with cover sliding flush with right side of stock; in front of it, stock is slightly carved.

50.—

Lock of high quality, with the very unusual feature that the pan-cover, instead of sliding horizontally, is attached to a pivoted arm and therefore moves along the arc of a circle. External wheel completely enclosed by profusely decorated brass case. Lockplate finely engraved with monkeys, a chimera, a man who brandishes sword and buckler astride a hound, and a floral arabesque which surrounds all the figures; in the distance, the roofs of a town. Cock pillar square, arising from an acanthus bulb, the tip of pillar terminating in a bird's head. From it rises a flat upper section carved *à jour* and engraved as the heads of monsters, above them a monkey examining a pear. The upper jaw develops a rearward process which forms a handle; it is of flat section, with a knob at the end; in the center it is slightly expanded, and engraved at the edge to represent the head of a serpent. Cock spring slightly carved at edge and with well-modeled leaf finial. Cock bridle of brass bearing attached brass ornament of small dog or bear wearing a collar, in half relief; a similar animal forms the head of the pan-cover release button. Edges of pan and pan-cover slightly carved. Interior of lock exceptionally well finished; all parts ornamented to a greater or less extent with engraving or carving.

Length 59.8″. Weight 8 lb. 4.48 oz.

(*Illustrated, Plates XXVII and XXVIIA*)

272—Repeating Wheellock Spring Gun *Saxon, Dated* 1594

1250.-

Fine example of the gunsmith's art, as well as a unique mechanical curiosity. Although there is but one barrel, there are two complete locks attached to a single lockplate and operated by a single trigger. These locks correspond with two touch-holes in the single barrel, so that barrel may be loaded twice and fired twice in rapid succession, a single pull of the trigger firing automatically first the outermost charge, then the inner one.

Furthermore, this innocent-appearing sporting arm has been adapted to serve as a spring gun of the deadliest kind. The usual ramrod has been removed, and in its place has been put a long thin iron rod with a ramrod-like head. The extremity of the rod passes back through the wood of the stock and engages the trigger. When the gun is loaded and spanned ready to fire, the trigger is in its forward position, and the pseudo-ramrod projects about a quarter of an inch beyond the end of the barrel. Should an unwary person try to push the apparently loose ramrod back into position, the two locks would be fired one after the other; or it is not impossible that the weapon was so fastened that an opening door would touch the projecting ramrod and kill the intruder.

Whatever the reason, this gun certainly has been prepared to act as an infernal machine, and at the same time to retain perfectly its respectable appearance as a noble gentleman's implement of sport. Its owner must have been a grim sportsman!

Barrel half octagon, flaring at muzzle. Carved band at juncture of round and octagonal portions. Rear sight steel, fixed leaf with additional folding leaf; at the butt, an armorer's mark, P S, and a flaming heart (?) in a shield; on the top strap, the inscription "No. 33" (Did our knight of old have a battery of these devilish contrivances, and murder at wholesale?). Rifled with eight deep, narrow grooves.

Stock of fine dark walnut, inlaid with engraved horn, the various surfaces laid out as panels by border strips of white horn with inlays engraved with dolphins, scrolls, leaves, etc. On bone ramrod sleeves and forestock tip, foliate designs. On the broad left side of stock two cherubs support a wreath, within it a crowned helmet with three feathers, and a coat of arms, with the representation of a woman weaving (?). On two small

[*Continued*

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272—*Concluded*

shields held by the cherubs, appear the initials I C (or O) D, and the date 1594; on bone inlay just behind top strap inscription 94 MS. Above and to the left of the large design is the figure of a monkey who holds a curled feather, and eyes with grave interest the scene below him. Patch box on right side has bone cover, engraved with dragon. At ramrod sleeves are attached two swivel mountings, suitable for securing the gun in a fixed position as a spring gun.

Lock double, two complete wheellocks mounted at the same level and on the same lockplate. Cock of the forward lock faces to the rear, as usual; that of the rear lock faces forward. Both locks have safeties and spring-return pan-covers. Wheels completely enclosed by brass covers engraved with floral designs. Cocks have turned balustrade pillars, flat upper portions; upper jaws movable and extended rearwards to form thumb loops. Edges of cock and safety springs, cock lugs, and safeties slightly carved. Forward cock bridle molded in the round balustrade form; rear cock has no bridle. Lockplate bears same armorer's mark as barrel.

Length 39″. Weight 8 lb. 8 oz. Calibre .66″.

(Illustrated, Plates XXVII and XXVIIA)

273—Rack of Crossbow Bolts *German, XVI-XVII Centuries*

Twelve typical military crossbow bolts or arrows arranged for display on iron rack; shafts original, with wooden feathers attached on curve to rotate bolt in flight. Several feathers broken, one head lacking. Average length about 15″.

100.—

274—Prodd *Italian (?), XVIII Century*

Crude, plain hunting prodd, built for service. Bow of "cupid-bow" shape; string restored. Forestock steel, with usual built-in spanning lever and swinging lock with safety. Rear stock of shape similar to modern gun, of dark wood. Length 37.8″. Weight 7 lb. .64 oz.

40.—

275—Crossbow with Crannequin *German, XVII Century*

Of medium size, *Halbe-Rüstung*. Fine artistically and mechanically, in excellent condition.

Bow of blued steel, 26.1″ long; well forged, with mark of three stars on right inner surface. Bow curves upward as well as inward, to prevent string from straining down upon arrow track with unnecessary force and consequently unnecessary friction, a refinement of design of real importance for accurate shooting. Bow attached to open end of stock by bridle of cord, protected from chafing on the metal edges by a wooden block and leather. This bridle attaches also a metal loop for suspending crossbow from wall. At the six corners of the bridle are attached tassels of dark green wool, and along outer surface of bow a plait of fine cord runs out nearly to the horn, and is seized fast. Bowstring original, of excellent quality, and in good condition; loops have been painted green.

Stock of walnut, overlaid and inlaid with engraved stag-horn. On top surface overlay is complete, no wood being visible. Arrow track of a single flat horn plate, engraved with scrolls and strapwork. Arrow rest of usual form, dovetailed into arrow track. Behind nut bone surface of stock engraved with figures of armored halberdier and monster, and with floral arabesque. A slight depression near butt serves as thumb rest; in it is engraved the date 1679 (a later addition). Plain stag-horn buttplate.

Sides of stock bordered by strips of horn engraved with scrolls. Between them the surface is inlaid with engraved horn, figures of men, animals, and monsters against arabesque background. On right side a left-handed hunter fires his gun through a convenient tree-crotch at three animals of indefinite species. Further on a dragon and grotesque monster. On left side this monster and dragon are repeated, but the principal scene is even more amusing. The hunted creatures are represented as enjoying their revenge. Over a roaring log fire has been placed a spit, upon which we see the tortured body of the hunter. Two hares turn it, others feed the flames. In the background seethe large kettles, surrounded by a great circle of hungry and expectant hares. From the kettles protrude the heads of the unhappy hounds who are now about to provide soup for the creatures they have hunted. To right and left more hares

[*Continued*

275 276

276 275

275—*Concluded*

bring in still other hounds to be slaughtered and cooked in their turn.

Cord which holds nut has been protected at some period considerably after that of production of the bow by a piece of red leather, over which is screwed a band of gilded brass with a crudely embossed openwork arabesque decoration. Under surface of stock again overlaid with solid horn, the forepart engraved with a spirited bear hunt. Further back, strapwork scrolls and figure of warrior. In the distance of 2½″ intervening between end of this overlay and buttplate, there has been inserted, as an ancient repair, a plate of bone carved in low relief with the lower portion of the figure of a man in mid-XVI costume.

The lock of most highly developed form; folding set trigger. Crannequin of the best type, with exceptionally good etched decoration. The main gear bears two dogs and hare, against background of flowers and dots. Right edge and under side of gear box also etched with floral arabesques against stippled background. The cord loop is old, as is also a leather flap, which has been tied in place to prevent injury to the stock from scraping against the metal of the crannequin. The mechanical advantage of the mechanism is 398, *i. e.* this crannequin, with a pull of 50 lbs. on the handle would bend a bow to a strain of 19,900 lbs.—almost ten tons! On the rack, just behind the claw, an armorer's mark, a shield bearing a mitre (?) below a trefoil, and the initials I. K.

Length of crossbow 24.3″. Weight 9 lb. 10.56 oz. Weight of crannequin 5 lb. 10.23 oz.

From the Bourgeois Collection (Cologne).

(*Illustrated, Plates XXVIII and XXVIIIA*)

276—Great Crossbow *German, About* 1600

600.

Full-size hunting crossbow (*Ganze Rüstung*) of highest quality. Black steel bow of terrific power, 34½″ long, 2.65″ wide, .89″ thick, central portion covered with black leather. Bow is held

[*Continued*

276—*Concluded*

to stock by a heavy bridle of gilded cord, which also holds ring for suspending. String original, and in good condition.

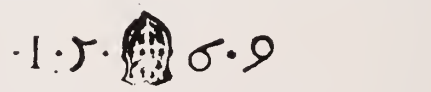
Stock of walnut, the upper surface completely overlaid with plates of bone, the sides and bottom inlaid with engraved staghorn. This inlay represents the double-headed eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, half of the bird appearing on each side, extending the entire length of the stock. Arabesque background with small circular flowers and fruit. At butt scrolls. Inlay of under side as similar arabesque, with horn plates engraved with scrolls. Plain bone butt-plate. Bone arrow-track engraved with scrolls and mask; arrow-rest missing. Rear top of stock engraved with formal scroll ornament, and with grotesque face, open mouth of which serves for insertion of lock-setter. Sunken thumb-rest, inlaid in black and white horn in lozenge-shaped checkerboard pattern.

Lock of most highly developed pattern, as in No. 275. Swing-safety, long trigger-guard imitating actual trigger of earlier locks; this was originally wrapped with colored cord. Double-set trigger, the setting being accomplished by pulling the cord. The firing trigger folds against the stock, to allow for placement of crannequin, which bears against the usual pin through stock. A very similar crossbow in the Museum at Berne, Switzerland.

Crannequin accompanying this crossbow is of immense size and strength. The mechanical advantage is 335, which, though high, is not extraordinary. What is uncommon is the massiveness with which every part of the instrument is constructed. The rack is a solid bar of steel, 19.7″ long, 1.5″ wide, and .8″ thick, weighing 5 lb. 12.8 oz. The main gear is almost 6″ in diameter. The whole winder is built for the use of a strong man in winding a strong bow. Such an archer, pulling a hundred pounds strong on the handle of his crannequin, could draw a bow with a strength of 33,000 lbs., a feat worthy of Ulysses himself!

Rack engraved with delicate arabesque and bears armorer's mark (three arrows and initials H. S.) and date 1569. Wooden handle of crank is missing, and cord loop is restored.

Length of crossbow 21.9″. Weight 21 lbs. 2.5 oz.



(*Illustrated, Plates XXVIII and XXVIIIA*)

277—Gothic Crossbow *Tyrolese, End XV Century*

2100.—

Magnificent specimen of one of the rarest of crossbow types, that of Gothic days, before armorers learned to make ten-ton steel bows, and while the crossbow-maker was still a bowyer rather than a metal-worker. Composite bow of finest quality, in good preservation. Stock an example of early inlay work which can hardly be surpassed.

Bow, 26.7″ long, 2″ thick, composite, made up apparently of a core of laminated horn or whalebone, a heavy moulded covering of boiled animal sinew, and a wrapping of parchment, painted in diagonal stripes of black and buff, with narrow separator stripes of white. A notch cut in the left inner upper edge, apparently in order to inspect the construction. At center the parchment is stippled to represent birch bark, which had been used as a covering for earlier composite bows.

The horns at ends of bow have usual double grooves. String a resoration. Bow attached to open-ended stock by a bridle of cord which also holds in position a large flat iron loop.

Stock of light wood, stained black, and elaborately inlaid with white bone which in turn is inlaid with black and white composition and with other woods in designs of floral arabesques and conventional ornaments. Top surface (which is completely overlaid with inlaid bone) bears on the arrow track the shield of the Tyrolese family Fuger (or

[*Continued*

277—*Concluded*

Fügen). On under surface of stock appears among the decoration a ragged staff entwined with a ribbon, also two straight staves similarly entwined. Arrow track quite flat, bearing at extreme end a raised and dovetailed arrow rest.

Lock is simple, though not simplest in form. Setting cord missing. Horn trigger-spring.

A little more than half way from butt to nut-socket, stock is pierced with a transverse pin apparently designed to hold the cord loop of a crannequin. However, the crannequin was not the only winder available for this extraordinary crossbow, for the slender extreme end has apparently been fitted to receive a windlass or some other device now unknown. The upper surface has been lowered about a quarter of an inch below level of rest of stock, over a distance of not quite five inches, and in this lowered surface, or rather in the bone overlay, has been cut a dovetailed groove 1/8″ deep.

Length 28″. Weight 7 lb. 5.9 oz.

From the Zschille Collection (*Christie's*, 1897; *Lot* 627); *cf. R. Forrer, "Die Waffensammlung des Herrn Stadtrath Rich. Zschille." Vol.* 2, *pls.* 201-202. *Exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago*, 1893.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXIX*)

278—Gorget *Swiss*, 1590

160.—

Of three lames each front and back, and two shoulder plates on each side; a spring pin on each side, which supports the shoulder defenses.

279—Gorget *German*, 1570

45.—

Black and white; of three lames each front and back; hinged at side and secured by peg; collar defense with corded border; lower front plate stamped with Nuremberg mark and letter K. On each side a hinged staple for securing arm defenses.

280—Gorget *German*, 1570

55.—

Of two lames each front and back; hinged at side and secured by peg; collar defense with corded border; a line of stamped dots follows borders of lower plates; the letter N (probably Nuremberg) stamped on inside of front plate; on each side a hinged staple for securing arm defenses.

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281—Arm Defenses (Two) *German*, 1560

70.— Shoulders of six lames, right shoulder decorated with etched design; elbow defense; rerebrace of two plates; vambrace hinged at sides and held secure by peg.

282—Gauntlet *German*, 1600

55.— Finger gauntlet for right hand, with pointed bell-shaped cuff with closely corded border and five metacarpal plates. Scales of fingers overlap in the direction opposite to that of the ordinary gauntlet and are decorated with incised lines; manner of overlapping indicates that this defense was used as a *gantelet de prise* in fencing.

From the Clements Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXX*)

283—Gauntlet *German*, 1550

50.— Miton gauntlet for right hand. Short cuff, roped border, with under plate hinged at side and closed by peg; six metacarpal plates and roped knuckle plate pivoted at sides; finger defense of seven plates pivoted at sides; thumb missing.

Note: The suppleness of this gauntlet is worthy of note.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXX*)

284—Gauntlet *German*, 1600

30.— Russeted steel. Deep bell-shaped cuff; metacarpal and finger defenses of five plates each; ridged and roped knuckle plate; thumb missing.

Note: A remarkably flexible gauntlet.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXX*)

285—Duelling Gauntlet *English, XVII Century*

170.— Pointed cuff long enough to protect the entire forearm. Cuff hinged at the side; decorated with oblique grooves on inner side, and with parallel grooves on outer side. Wrist formed of two plates, back of the hand of four lames, fingers and thumb scaled. Hand lined within with strong linen cloth to which closely riveted links of mail and the scales of the fingers are attached.

Note: These gauntlets were worn on the left hand for duelling, for

[*Continued*

285—*Concluded*

protecting the arm and hand and to enable the wearer to seize the blade of his opponent's sword without endangering the hand.

From the Loudesborough and Zschille Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXX*)

286—Miton Gauntlets (Pair) *German*, 1540

Exhibited at the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, November 1, 1883; and illustrated and described by Baron de Cosson in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. 41, p. 284, No. 14, pl. IV, fig. 19, as follows:

275.-

"Pair of miton gauntlets. German, date about 1540. Of very fine workmanship and decoration, these gauntlets are large in size and quite complete. The cuffs, which are boldly curved outwards, have at their upper edge a finely twisted rope, and they are decorated with a kind of honeysuckle pattern hammered on them. The twisted ridge on the knuckles is particularly large and bold, and a second similar piece covers the first joints of the fingers giving great flexibility in closing the hand."

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXX*)

287—Tilting Shoulder *German*, 1550

For left shoulder, with roped edges; perforated with a circular opening for the stud bolt and a rectangular opening for the strap for attachment to pauldron.

175.-

Probably from the Duke of Osuna Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXX*)

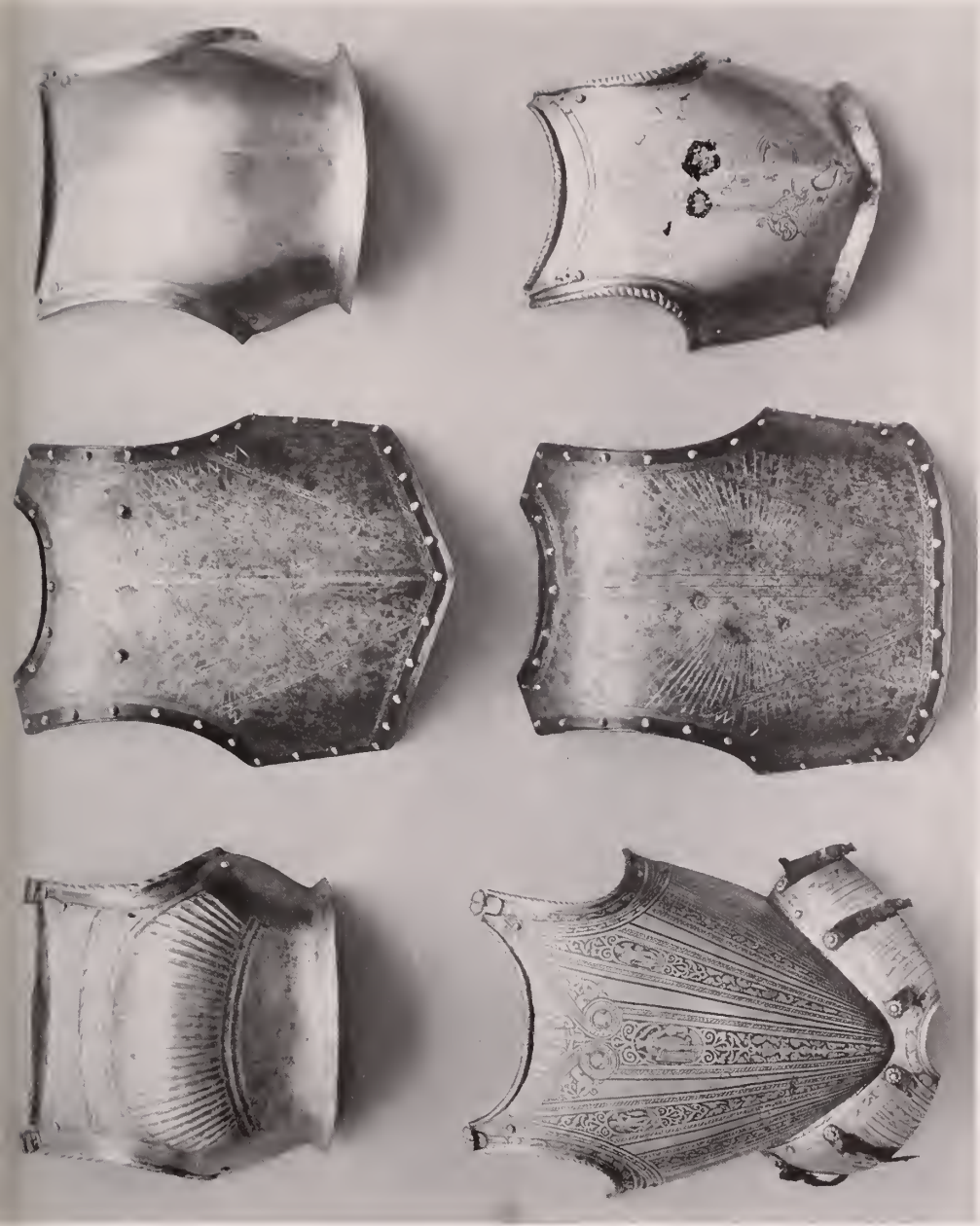
288—Reinforcing Elbow Piece *German*, 1550

For left arm. Of bright steel, with roped edge, and two openings for the screws for attaching to the coude.

425.-

From the Gimbel Collection (Berlin, 1904; Lot 109. fig.), and probably from the Duke of Osuna Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXX*)



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289—Breast and Backplate *Spanish*, 1580

Heavy breastplate of peascod form. Decorated with roped borders and richly etched with classical figures, medallions, trophies of arms and foliate ornamentation; above the medallion a coat of arms. The plate at the waist is modern. Backplate did not originally belong to this breastplate, but is original; its etching is somewhat mechanical in treatment, but is believed to be authentic.

350.—

From the Karl Junckerstorff Collection (*Cologne*, 1905; *Lot* 8. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXI*)

290—Breastplate *Spanish*, 1495-1510

Of globose form, with slight median ridge; heavy plain turnovers at top and on the articulating gussets.

50.—

From the T. G. Nevill Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXI*)

291—Breastplate *Italian* (*probably Venetian*), 1580

Of peascod form, in heavy metal. Engraved on the front with a figure of Venus standing on a dolphin and in her hand a sail spread to the breeze; ornamental sprays of foliation at sides; file lines and roped band below gorget; the cabling of colletal border and gussets exceptionally deep.

190.—

From the T. G. Nevill Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXI*)

292—Breastplate Maximilian *Italian*, 1500-1520

Of globose form, deeply roped turnover and gussets; across the chest passes a roped ridge; below is a large semi-lunar area ridged in the Italian manner, with sharp ridges, with single file line between; this semi-lunar area bordered above and below with doubled groove. Right armpit band restored.

500.—

Object of museum importance.

From the Castle of Jettenbach.

From the Hefner-Alteneck Collection (*Munich*, 1904; *Lot* 24. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXI*)

293—Breast and Backplate *French, First Half XVIII Century*

Richly decorated. Both pieces of great strength. Breastplate has a low ridge down the front; in the center a decorative shield surrounded by a scroll, trophies of drums, cannon, and flags,—among these two guidons bear the cipher of Louis XIV, and above the shield are sprays of laurel; surrounding all are lines representing the sun's rays. Brass studs around edge of breastplate; inside these an engraved ornamental band.

500.—

Back engraved with three fleurs-de-lys in the center, from which radiate lines representing a sunburst; ornamented with studs and strapwork similar to breastplate. Dent is "proof" mark of bullet.

Note: Two proof marks are stamped on the inside of each plate. It is interesting to note that the backplate weighs more than the breast-plate: backplate, 6.45 kg.; breastplate, 6.05 kg. The present objects were originally colored and gilded.

From the Marquis de Belleval et de Licques Collection (Beauvais, 1901; *Lot* 14).

Of high quality and of historical interest.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXI*)

294—Morion *Saxon,* 1570

Bowl with roped comb 3″ high is forged from one plate; strongly curved brim with roped edge; round base of bowl a row of rivets for securing lining strap; entire surface richly etched with interlacing pattern of floral designs; on each side of bowl a panel enclosing the figure of a mounted man in armor; on each side of comb the arms of Saxony.

80.—

Note: The engraved decoration of this specimen dates probably from 1830-1840.

From Schloss Eltz on the Moselle.

From the Gurney and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXII*)

295—Morion-cabasset *Eastern European (Polish ?),* 1560

Pear-shaped bowl terminating in a solid curved stem; brim slightly drooping and curved upward; around base of bowl a row of brass rosette washers and rivets for securing lining strap;

525.—

[*Continued*

295—*Concluded*

brass escutcheon of plume-holder riveted to base of bowl; surface etched (original ?) with bands enclosing trophies and figures in armor.

From the Junckerstorff Collection (*Cologne*, 1905; *Lot* 8. *fig.*).

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXII*)

296—Burganet *Italian*, 1550

Bowl with roped comb 2½″ high and pointed umbril and neck defense with roped edge; around bowl extends a row of rivets for lining strap; hinged ear-pieces (modern) pierced with circular openings; sides of comb etched with medallions and trophies.

150.—

Described and illustrated in "The Ancestor," No. 3, *October*, 1902.

From the T. G. Nevill Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXII*)

297—Armet *German, Dated* 1557

Bowl with high comb engrailed. A row of holes for rivets which secured lining strap follows border of bowl; visor, ventail and mentonnière pivoted at sides; on center bar of visor is etched the date 1557; barred visor riveted to ventail, which has a series of circular perforations on left side and rectangular perforations on right side; mentonnière secured by a hinged shank and turning pin; bowl, visor, ventail and mentonnière etched with bands and straps enclosing combats of mounted knights, birds and foliage. Particularly rare are the *remarques*, engraved delicately, which appear outside the borders of the ornamental bands. Gorget plates missing.

125.—

Described and illustrated in "The Ancestor," No. 3, *October*, 1902.

Note: The decoration of this helmet is probably by Sigmund Rockenberger, or Rosenberger (c. 1554-1573) of Wittenberg (cf. Boeheim, *Meister der Waffenschmiedekunst*, p. 179. pl. XVI.).

From the T. G. Nevill Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXII*)

298—Helmet

North German (or English ?), but made for Spain, 1570

Richly decorated and parcel gilt. Bowl with roped comb at base of which is riveted a brass plume-holder; a row of brass rivets for securing lining strap follows border of bowl and mentonnière; on each side of bowl three circular perforations, three of which retain their brass eyelets, for the laces. Visor, which is divided vertically by a bar about an inch wide, and mentonnière pivoted at sides; bowl, visor and mentonnière decorated with engraved and gilt bands, enclosing dolphins and rosettes; gorget plates missing, and from the fact that there are slots cut in the base of the skull it would seem that they were detachable.

2100.—

Note: An umbril and a falling buffe were originally present, the turning pins and spring pin whereby they were fastened being secured to the mentonnière. A portrait of Don Juan of Austria in Madrid shows a design of dolphins similar to the present one.

From the Escosura and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXII*)

299—Morion *Italian,* 1560

Bowl with unusually high comb 4⅞″, with roped edge, is forged from one piece; brim, with roped edges, is pointed and curves strongly upward; a row of brass rivets for securing lining strap follows base of bowl; bowl etched with a strapwork pattern and trophies of armor, and in the middle of each side an oval medallion with figures of classical design, Mars, etc.; on the comb is etched the strap and trophy pattern and two circular medallions in each of which is the head of Mars in profile; on the brim an etched design of acanthus leaves.

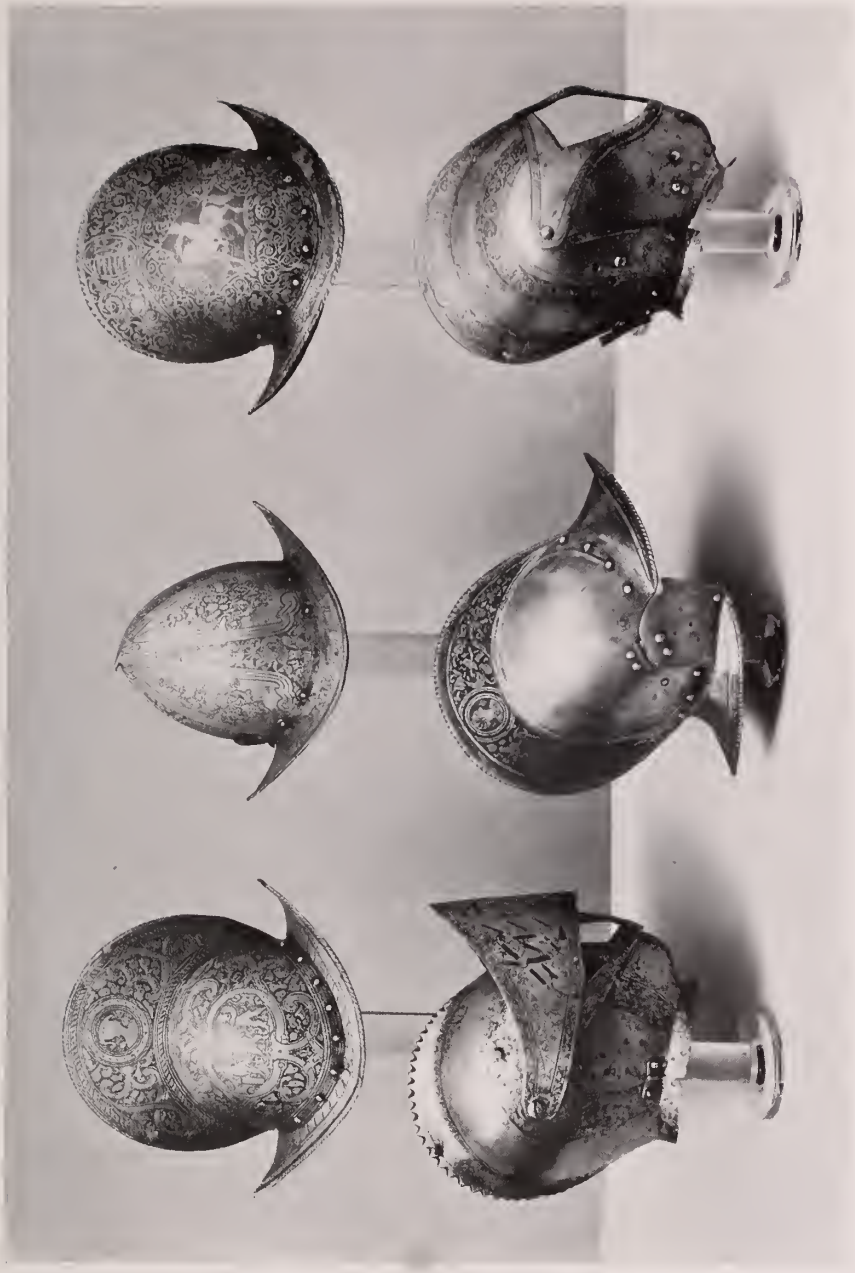
1200.—

Note: To forge such a helmet out of a single piece of steel shows most remarkable skill in the armorers, usually North Italian, who produced these pieces. The engraving on the morion under consideration is particularly deep, and bold in design.

Exhibited at the Royal Archaeological Society of Great Britain (op. cit., vol. 37, p. 537, pl. VIII, No. 102). Tudor Catalogue, No. 706.

From the Baron de Cosson (Christie's, 1890; *Lot* 150) *and Clements Collections.*

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXII*)



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300—Armet *Italian*, 1500

Blackened surface; ovoid bowl with keel ridge at summit of which a circular perforation and to left side of which is riveted a brass plume-holder; visor and ventail, of bellows form forged in one piece, with long narrow ocularium, pierced on right side with numerous circular holes; visor and mentonnière pivoted at sides; neck defense of two plates, the front gorget plate modern.

325.—

From the Sir Guy Francis Laking Collection.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXIII*)

301—Salade *Spanish*, 1450

Bowl, gracefully molded to contour of head, is of keel form; face-opening cusped, the point between the cusps forming a small nasal defense; slit on each side in ear region to facilitate hearing; over them were worn rondels as shown in early manuscripts.* Following the edge a row of small rivet-holes which attached an ornamental band (of copper gilt) as well as the strap with which the lining was secured; on right side of bowl an armorer's mark.

100.—

*cf. Van den Gheyn, *Cronicques et conquestes de Charlemaine. Reproduction des* 105 *miniatures de Jean Le Tavernier, d'Audenarde* (1460).

Exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1902.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXIII*)

302—Salade (Barbute) *Venetian*, 1465

Bowl with keel median ridge conforms to contour of head; at back the bowl "bells" outward; around middle of bowl a row of rivets which secured lining strap; below these on either side two rivets which secured chin strap; border turned outward on a wire; T-shaped face opening around which is riveted a band

2500.—

[*Continued*

302—*Concluded*

of steel which prevented the point of a hostile weapon from glancing into it; on each side of bowl is stamped an armorer's mark,—a star beneath a crown.

Note: The barbute resembles the most perfect helmet known in classical antiquity, the "Corinthian Casque" of the Greeks, and may possibly be a result of the widespread study of classical antiquities at this period.

Exhibited at the Royal Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland (op. cit. vol. 37, p. 498, No. 17, fig. 14).

From the de Cosson and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXIII*)

303—Tilting Helmet *German*, 1550

Blackened surface. Bowl with median ridge at base of which a plume-holder; a row of rivets around bowl which secure original lining strap to which is attached one of the original supporting straps; twin holes at back of bowl for the aiguillettes: visor with rectangular slit for sight; ventail with circular perforations on left side for breathing; the screw on front of ventail secured it to the *haute pièce*, a large guard fixed to the breastplate and covering left side of jouster from about the level of the elbow up to that of the eyes. When the helmet was screwed to this piece the wearer could neither turn nor move his head, and the existence of the rim at the bottom of this helmet shows that it was often meant to be worn without the *haute pièce*. When the *haute pièce* was screwed to it, the visor could not be raised, so the small door on the right side which was not covered by the *haute pièce* could be opened by the wearer who could breathe more freely.

850.—

It has been absurdly supposed that the object of these doors was to allow the wearer to blow a horn. They are found only on helmets used for tilting. Meyrick states inaccurately that it was owing to this door flying open that Henry II of France was killed. The door in this helmet is secured by a spring catch

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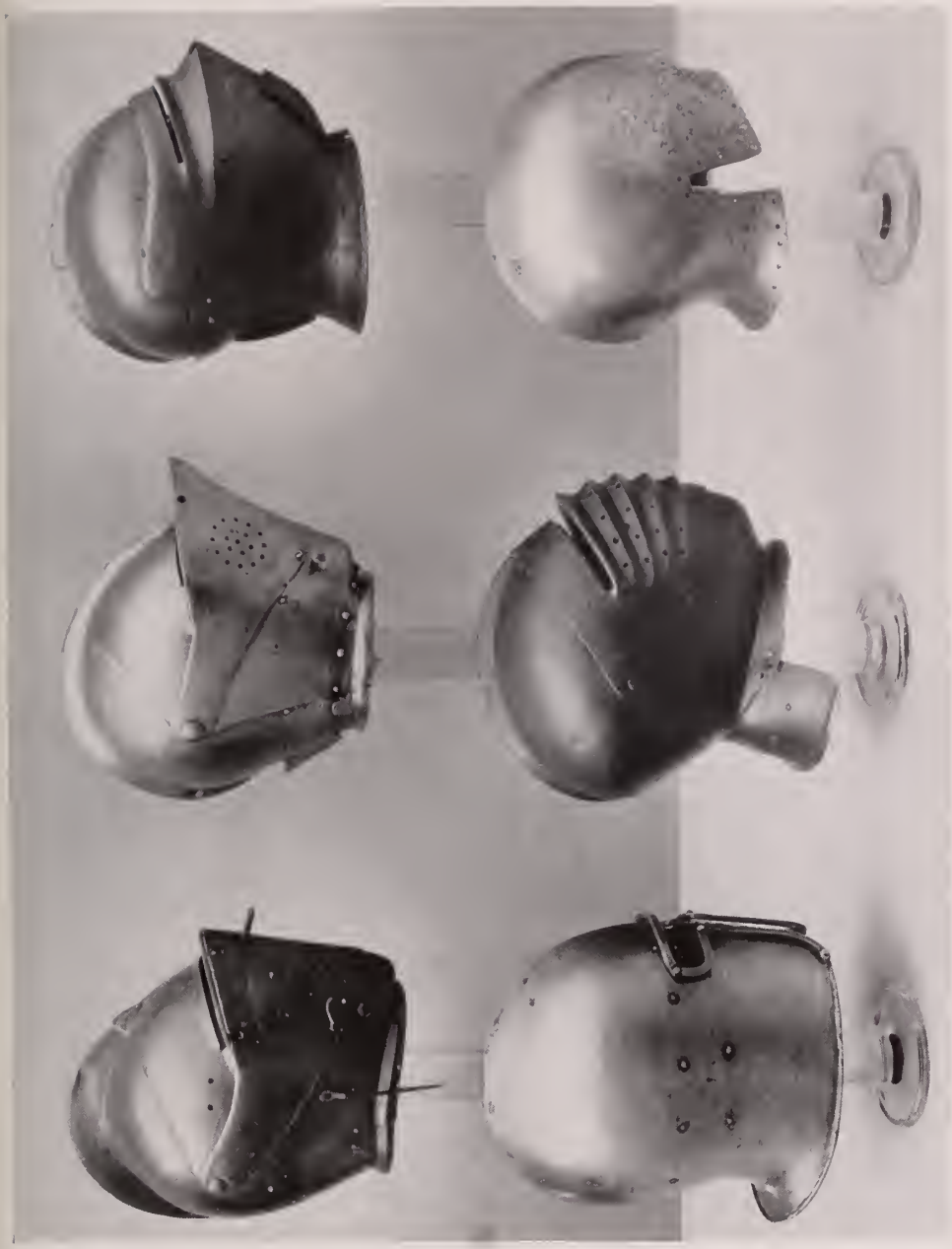

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303—*Concluded*

worked by a leather thong; upper portion of visor is secured to the lower in the same manner, whilst the spring pin which fixes the visor when down and closes the helmet is locked by a hook; to the right side of mentonnière is riveted a bar which supported the ventail when raised. Weight 9.7 lbs.

Note: This is believed to have belonged to a jousting harness in the Royal Armory at Dresden.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXIII*)

304—Tilting Armet *English*, 1550

Bowl with median ridge at base of which a plume-holder; a row of rivets around bowl of helmet for attaching lining strap; the original wadded lining of woolen material, the crossed supporting straps, and a portion of the original aiguillettes attached to one of the supporting straps still remain; twin holes at back of bowl for the aiguillettes of supporting straps; visor with two narrow rectangular slits for sight; ventail with circular perforations on each side for breathing; ventail and mentonnière secured by spring catches; visor, ventail and mentonnière pivoted at sides of bowl; visor and bowl have many sword marks; on right side of mentonnière a circular hole to which was pivoted a bar for supporting the ventail when raised; base of bowl, which is riveted to the bowl proper, and of mentonnière are grooved so that the helmet could revolve about the gorget.

At the date assigned to this helmet a number of suits of armor were made which could either be used as war harness, or by the addition of certain pieces become tilting suits; the threaded hole near the upper edge of the ventail was for the screw which secured to the helmet the *haute pièce;* the existence of the rim at bottom of helmet shows that it was often meant to be worn without the *haute pièce*. Weight 11½ lbs.

Note: This helmet is one of three that were in the Meyrick collection one of which is engraved in Skelton's work, vol. 2, pl. 75, fig. 5. There is a similar helmet in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (Case 50).

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXIII*)

305—Armet-à-rondelle *Italian, About* 1490

700.—

This specimen, from the collection of the Duc de Dino, was described by the veteran armor expert, Baron de Cosson (*Le cabinet d'armes de Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, Duc de Dino.* Paris, 1901. p. 30, B 22) as follows:

"Armet-à-rondelle *Italian, End XV Century*

This armet, which comes from the Ressman Collection and from that of the author of this catalogue, is of the same type as the preceding, but the visor hinges and pivots are on the exterior, and the bowl is decorated with embossed bands radiating from pivots at the sides."

We believe that the present armet has undergone modification in the last century.

Note: A helmet of this type is among the rarest objects in armor collections. The present specimen is illustrated in Laking, *op. cit.*, vol. 2, p. 87, fig. 438 (G & H).

(*Illustrated*)

306—Armet-à-rondelle *English*, 1500

1600.—

Blackened surface. Of six pieces: 1. Ovoid bowl with ridge of keel form and keyhole perforation at summit for crest carrier; it continues to neck as a narrow band beneath the cheek pieces;

[*Continued*

306—*Concluded*

rondelle riveted to narrow band; a row of rivets for attaching lining strap follows edge of bowl. 2. A reinforcing forehead plate, ridged and thickened at the face opening, is riveted to bowl. 3-4. Cheek pieces hinged at the top, the right piece overlapping the left in front; they are notched at center and have turned-over edges at face opening; to the left cheek piece is riveted a reinforcing plate (5) with roped upper border; at the bottom, on either side, a tapering band secured by rivets, which fitted over the leather strap (lacking) to which the camail was attached. 6. Visor, of one piece, with two oblong ocularia below which are circular spiracula, is pivoted at sides with an invisible hinge and pin.

Exhibited at the Royal Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland (op. cit. vol. 37, p. 511, pl. III, fig. 36). Tudor Catalogue, No. 692. cf. Laking, op. cit., vol. II, p. 92, 155. fig. 445F. Cf. Baron C. A. de Cosson, "The Capells of Rayne Hall, Essex," in Archaeological Journal, 1883, vol. 40, pp. 64-79. pl.

From the J. W. Baily, de Cosson (Christie's, 1890; Lot 144) and Clements Collections.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXIII*)

307—Maximilian Armor *German*, 1510

Of earlier and rarer type, with flutings arranged usually in groups of three. Composed. The following elements are authentic.:

5500.— *Closed Helmet*: Its bowl with wide median ridge and grooved deeply throughout its length; visor of "bellows" type, having four ridges; its breathing slots are four on the lower side of each of three ridges.

Colletin: Of three plates front and back bearing fluting in groups of three. Its front of the period but adapted to the present armor.

Breastplate, Taces and Tassets: Fluted in three bands which extend from lower border of tassets to upper third of breastplate, here terminating in punched demi-lunes, characteristic of epoch 1500 to 1515.

Backplate of the period but adapted to the present suit.

Garde-reins: Lowest.

[*Continued*

307—*Concluded*

Both Arm Defenses: Elbow defense of three plates, the middle one of which has an oval fan-plate with radiating rows of fluting; rerebrace of six plates, forming shoulder defenses; hinged vambrace.

Gauntlets: Bell-shaped cuff; five metacarpal plates, knuckle plate and four finger plates pivoted at the sides—surface ornamented with rows of fluting—the knuckle plate is cabled. Left gauntlet modern, made under the supervision of Dr. Hefner-Alteneck.

From the Hefner-Alteneck Collection (*Munich*, 1904; *Lot* 47. *Pl.* 14).

Thigh Defenses: Of six plates, decorated with radiating rows of fluting. The left, with exception of small upper plate, is genuine. The four plates in knee region of right thigh are genuine.

Leg Defenses: Both front plates (greaves).

Foot Defense: Toe cap and anterior lame.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXIV*)

308—Complete Harness for Tilting *North Italian*, 1565

Jousting armor composed of the following authentic elements:

Casque: Well marked median crest, and bowl bearing supplemental pate-plate (a short *sobre-calva*); ventail without pierced openings for breathing, but in their place a "trap-door" on the right side, which locks with a spring catch and is opened by a lacet passing through the metal plate and terminating in a knot to be manoeuvred by the gauntleted hand.

13,400.—

Renfort of the casque (Jousting bevor): *Haute-pièce*, a heavy plate bolted to breastplate and rising to the level of the eye; cut out on the right side to enable the trap-door casque to be opened; where it overlaps the front ridge of the ventail it is pierced for a great thumbscrew which helped to anchor still another face defense. The present reinforcing plate is, on the left, continued backward to the region of the ear where still another plate has been riveted as a defense for the temple.

Breastplate with articulating tace and armpit pieces; strongly ridged, with well developed roping on border; on the right side four pegs for attachment of the tilting rest, or fauere.

Supplemental Breastplate bolting accurately in place and slotted

[*Continued*

308—*Concluded*

to enable the pegs of the lance-rest to pass through. It bears its tilting *col* defending the right shoulder.

Lance-rest of heavy type whose strong base is provided with slots through which pass the pegs for attachment. A wedge-shaped "key" binds the lance-rest in place.

Backplate of three elements, fastening to the breastplate by peg and hasp.

Shoulder, Arm and Hand Defenses complete: On the left side: A reinforcing shoulder plate bolted to the breastplate. A tilting coude (13″ high) supplements the elbow defense,—a fine piece, *pain-coupé* in its surfaces, its upper portion being decidedly the larger. The *mainfer* (or barrier gauntlet) is an exceptionally good piece.

Tasset à l'écrevisse of eight lames, moulded over the border of the tace.

Thigh, Knee, Leg and Foot Defenses complete. The thigh guards are divided into upper and lower moities as in tilting suits generally at this period; but as an especial device, Italian rather than German, the knee defenses are of two lames articulated in such a manner that the shell of the knee reduces in size when the knee is bent.

Note: There is little need to comment upon the rareness of tilting armor. Of a hundred suits of all kinds of European armor accessible to collectors during the past half century, we believe that less than two per cent. were of the type and quality here represented,—where for example the region of the upper chest is protected by no less than four superimposed plates, and where in the entire suit as many as eight supplemental elements are represented, *i.e.* sobre-calva, temporal, *haute-pièce,* heavy jousting fork, supplementary breastplate, *grand-coude*, and tilting mitten. *Moreover, of this suit the elements are authentic to an extraordinary degree.* The only modern restorations are one of the tassets,—a few lames, which have been replaced,—and a reinforcing plate for the shoulder, which for the rest is a defense dating from the sixteenth century but adapted to the present harness. It should be added that the sunken borders of various elements of this armor have been lately blackened. That both leg defenses are of the period is rare indeed.

A tilting lance accompanies the present suit, with its original roundel; also a pair of chain mail sleeves of the period.

From the ancient armory in Palermo of a viceroy of Sicily of the family de Salvo.

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXV*)

309—Chamfron *Italian*, 1560

Decorated with etched and gilded bands representing parts of armor, dolphins, grotesque monsters, etc. Chamfron is complete, having its original brass spike with rosette, above which is the original brass plume-holder; it retains also the crinet plate and the original lining.

2300.—

Note: One of the most important objects in the sale. A similar chamfron, made by the same master, is exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

From the Baron de Cosson Collection (*Christie's*, 1890; *Lot* 139).

(*Illustrated, Plate XXXVI*)

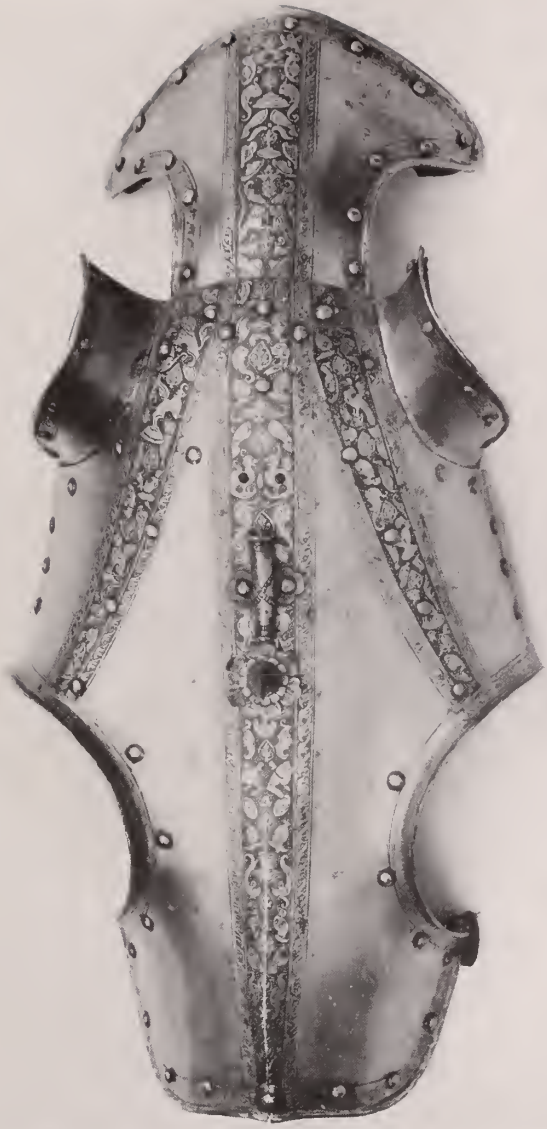
310—Buckler *Spanish*, 1540

Of wood covered with fibrous stuff (probably inner bark of mulberry tree) within and without; steel-bound rim; in center a rosetted boss encircled by pierced strapwork; encircling boss is a narrow band the inner side of which is nicked to break a sword point; below this is a hook used as lantern holder.

550.—

From the Don Alberto Gonzalez-Abreu Collection, Seville (*Christie's*, 1907; *Lot* 177).

(*Illustrated*)



311—Coat of Mail *European, XIV-XV Century*

Of flat riveted links of extraordinary size; it is slit at the back and opens down the front.

00.— Object of noteworthy interest in the history of armor.

From a château in Normandy.

[END OF SECOND AND LAST SESSION]

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